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DELAWARE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

DATA BOOK:

Financing Postsecondary Education in Delaware for FY 1992

February, 1991

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Financing Postsecondary Education in Delaware FY92

Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission
February 1991

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Table of Contents	i
List of Tables	ii
List of Figures	vii
Introduction	1
Postsecondary Education in Delaware	7
Financial Support of Postsecondary Education in Delaware: Some Comparative Measures	15
Capital Improvement Funding for Postsecondary Education	37
Tuition	53
Faculty Salaries	67
Student Assistance	75
Delaware College Enrollment	89
Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred by Delaware Colleges	111

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Four State Ranking Tables From Halstead's State Profiles	22
2	Two State Ranking Tables From Halstead's State Profiles	23
3	Two State Ranking Tables From Halstead's State Profiles	24
4	State and Family Effort in Support of Higher Education Medical	25
5	Net State Support Per FTE For The Three Public Colleges - FY81 - FY91	28
6	Net State Support For Current Expenses Per FTE For The Three Public Colleges in Constant (FY76) Dollars	29
7	Total Education and General Expenditures Per FTE For Three Public Colleges For The Year Completed June 30, 1990	31
8	Total Education and General Expenditures Per FTE For All Delaware Colleges For The Year Completed June 30, 1990	32
9	Private Higher Education in Delaware and Surrounding States	34
10	State Appropriated Student Aid and Institutional Aid for Private Colleges Per FTE for Private College Students in Delaware Neighboring States and U.S. Average	35
11	Summary of Capital Appropriations FY76-91 and Current Requests	40
12	Comparison of Amount and Percentage Distribution of Higher Education Capital Fund for Three Periods	41

List of Tables (Continued)

Table		Page
13	Capital Budget Requests FY91-FY94 As Presented, In Rank Order, In Institutional Request	42
14	Capital Budget Requests FY91-FY94 As Presented, In Rank Order, In Institutional Requests	43
15	Capital Budget Requests FY91-FY94 As Presented, In Rank Order, In Institutional Requests	44
16	Capital Authorizations for Postsecondary Education FY76-FY91	45
17	In-State Tuition & Fees At Public Institutions As A Percentage Of Education & General Expenditures[1] Per FTE Student[2]	56
18	Total Tuition Revenue As A Percentage Of Total Education & General Expenditures[1] For Public Institutions[2]	57
19	Tuition & Fee Charges Per Academic Year At Public & Independent Colleges In Delaware 1975-1991	59
20	Tuition & Fees vs. Economic Parameters	61
21	Annual Tuition and Fees Comparison Public Institutions In Adjacent States & Other Peer Institutions	64
22	Average 9-Month 1989-90 Salaries By AAUP Category, By Rank At Four National Percentile Points (in thousands)	71
23	Comparative 9-Month Average Salaries By Rank For 1989-90 At Public Institutions In Neighboring States (in thousands)	72

List of Tables (Continued)

Table		Page
24	National Average 9-Month Salaries, By Rank and Institutional Category For Public Institutions, 1989-90 (in thousands)	73
25	Delaware Scholarship/Financial Aid Funding Since 1972*	78
26	Loans Guaranteed For Students At Delaware Schools and Totals For Students At Out-of-State Schools, FY 1990	83
27	DHELP Loan Volume Guaranteed: For Students At Delaware Schools and Totals For Students at Out-of-State Schools	84
28	DHELP Annual Volume FY 1986-1990	85
29	Cumulative History And Status Of DHELP Loan Portfolio	85
30	Loan Volume By Lender 1986-1990	86
31	Summary of State Support to Students Enrolled in Programs of Study Outside The State of Delaware*	88
32	Headcount (full-time plus part-time) Enrollment In Degree, Diploma & Certificate Programs for Delaware Colleges Fall 1975 - Fall 1990	93
33	Fall Enrollment 1990 By Full-Time/ Part-Time, Graduate/Undergraduate Status and Sex	94
34	Percentage Full-Time (FT) and Part-Time (PT) Enrollment at Delaware Colleges Fall 1975 - Fall 1990	95
35	Full-Time Equivalent* Enrollment at Delaware Colleges, Fall 1986 - 1990	97
36	Men and Women Students as a Percentage Of Total Headcount Enrollment, Fall 1990, by Institution	100

List of Tables (Continued)

Table		Page
37	Men and Women Students As A Percentage of Total State Headcount, Fall 1978-1990	100
38	First-Time Freshmen (Headcount) Enrollment (Full and Part-Time) In Degree, Diploma & Certificate Programs Fall 1978 - Fall 1990	101
39	First-Time Freshmen* By State Of Residence, Fall 1986, 1988 and 1990 (Headcount)	102
40	Percentage of 1981, 1986, 1988 and 1990 Out-of-State First-Time Freshmen at Delaware Colleges From Selected States	103
41	Transfer Students Enrolling at Delaware Colleges, Fall, 1990	104
42	Racial Composition of Delaware Undergraduates Studnet Body, Fall 1990	105
43	Percentage of Delaware's College Population Which Is Male and Female and Percentage of Delaware's Black Student Population Which Is Male and Female For 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1990	106
44	Percentage White, Black, Hispanic and Other Students In Delaware Full-Time and Part-Time Postsecondary Student Population Fall 1990	106
45	White, Black, Hispanic and Other* Students As A Percentage of Total Fall 1990 Headcount Enrollment	107
46	Average Age and Median Age* Of Full-Time And Part-Time Undergraduate Students Enrolled in Credit Bearing Courses By Delaware Colleges, Fall 1989	108
47	Average Age Of Full-Time And Part-Time Students Enrolled in Credit Courses At Delaware Colleges, Fall 1987 and 1989	110
48	Total Awards Granted By Delaware Colleges By Award Level By Year	115
49	Degrees And Other Formal Awards Conferred by Colleges	116

List of Tables (Continued)

Table		Page
50	Increase (Decrease) in Awards Over Seven Years (1983-1990)	118
51	Percentage Of Total Awards* Granted In Each Of Twenty-Seven Disciplines	119
52	1986 - 1990 Awards to Women by Award Level	120
53	Number and Percentage Of Awards* By Field of Study By Sex, 1990	121
54	Number and Percentage Of Awards By Fields of Study By Race, 1990	122
55	White, Black, Hispanic and Other Students As A Percentage of Total Spring 1990 Completions	123
56	Number of Awards by Level of Award, Racial/Ethnic Category and Sex	124
57	Percentage of Awards by Level of Award, Racial/Ethnic Category and Sex	124
58	Ten Fields Of Study With Highest Percentage Of Awards For 1978 And 1990	126
59	Ten Fields Of Study With Highest Percentage of ASSOCIATE Degrees Awarded in 1978 And 1990	127
60	Ten Fields of Study With Highest Percentage of BACHELOR'S Degrees Awarded in 1978 And 1990	128
61	Ten Fields of Study With Highest Percentage of MASTER'S Degrees Awarded in 1978 and 1990	129
62	Awards Over a Six-Year Period by Major	130

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Distribution of College Students Among Segments in Delaware And National Average	19
2	Net State Support For Current Expense Per FTE For The Three Public Colleges In Constant (FY76) Dollars	30
3	Tuition & Fee Charges Per Academic Year At Public & Independent Colleges In Delaware	60
4	Full-Time & Part-Time Student Enrollment 1980-1988	96
5	Age Distribution of Undergraduates At Delaware Colleges, Fall 1988	109
6	Enrollment By Race, Fall 1988	125

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

In the current year 41,403 students were enrolled in credit courses at Delaware higher education institutions. This is the largest number of students ever participating in higher education in the State. These students, young adults and older adults, invested their time (more than 8 million hours in classroom attendance) and their money ($142.8 million in tuition and fees), to obtain the promised benefits of higher education. Clearly these students have high expectations of our institutions.

The State too has demonstrated its esteem and high expectations for higher education, by appropriating more than $130 million for higher education support in fiscal year 1991. The State shares in the higher education investment, and the State - its people, its economy and its culture - shares in the rewards and benefits of higher education. The State also must share the responsibility for making certain that higher education's efforts are effective and efficient, are of high standard, and are within the reach of all Delaware citizens. No other level of government has so much responsibility for or investment in higher education.

This responsibility to oversee higher education requires that the State's decision makers understand the functions, needs, and products of Delaware's higher education institutions. Decisions made about investments in higher education have affected and will continue to affect higher education. Decisions about capital spending may affect the quality and/or capacity of programs, but may have little effect on access. Decisions about financial aid may have a significant effect on access, but little effect on quality of education, tuition or faculty salaries. Decisions about faculty salaries may affect quality, but may have little effect on institutional capacity and access. Each decision, whether it is an informed decision or not has an effect on the higher education enterprise.

It is in the context of the importance of each decision that the Postsecondary Education Commission presents its "Data Book" at this point in the budget cycle as background and reference for those who have the responsibility for setting priorities for the funding of higher education. It is the Commission's hope that the "Data Book" provides a basic step in the direction of clearer understanding of the status and the needs of higher education in the State of Delaware.

Data standardized over the years are presented to highlight trends in financing, enrollment and program completion. Comparisons with national data, with regional institutions, and with in-state institutions are presented to provide perspective and benchmarks.

Much of the content herein is presented, therefore, to provide a broad view of postsecondary education in Delaware, a view that will allow the reader to note the long-term effects of some decisions of the past. In other areas, suggestions about possible long-term effects of upcoming decision points are offered.

The Commission is prepared at any time to make specific data available and provide assistance to those involved in the decision processes which affect postsecondary education in Delaware.

HIGHLIGHTS

* Delaware is above average among the states in both the percentage of tax revenue appropriated to higher education and in per student appropriations to its public institutions. Delaware public institution's tuition receipts are above average when compared to other states. This is partly due to high tuition, and partly to a high percentage of out-of-state students at the four year colleges. These two resource factors allow us to describe Delaware public higher education as well supported in the aggregate. (pp.15-25)

* State appropriations for higher education contained in the FY91 Budget Act increased 5.1 percent from FY 1990. In the Fall of 1990, however, each institution returned 4% of appropriations resulting in an annual increase of only 1%. In constant (1976) dollars, these reduced FY 1991 appropriations per FTE represented a decrease at the University of Delaware, Delaware State College and Delaware Tech. (pp.26-32)

* State funding available for support of students at private colleges in Delaware is much lower than that made available by our neighboring states. (pp.33-35)

* State capital funding for higher education (from general obligation bonds and state general funds) decreased 3% from FY 1990 to FY 1991. Approximately 88% of the FY91 capital appropriation was for new structures/facilities. Only 6.6% of the appropriation was for minor capital improvements. (pp.37-52)

* Tuition increases at the seven Delaware colleges between the 1989-90 school year and the 1990-91 school year ranged from 5% to 12%. The average public college tuition increase was 5.6%. The average private college increase was 7.9%. The level of tuition increases for Delaware's public institutions was below that of institutions in the region. (pp.53-65)

* Faculty salaries at Delaware's public institutions generally are not above average among peer institutions in the nation or the region. Delaware State College and University of Delaware faculty salaries are at about the 40 percentile range of comparable peer institutions nationally, and among the lowest in the region. Delaware Tech salaries, however, appear to be above average nationally and regionally. (pp. 67-73)

* State appropriations for student assistance programs increased 6.8% from FY 90 to FY 91. (pp.75-88)

* Delaware's college enrollment reached an all-time high of 41,403 students in the Fall of 1990 (a 3.7% increase over 1989). There was a larger percentage increase for part-time (5.5%) than for full-time (2.6%) students. Enrollment at the independent colleges increased 3.0%, while that of the public institutions increased 3.9%. First-time freshman enrollment decreased 7.2%. Fifty-nine percent of the first-time freshmen were Delawareans. (pp.89-102)

* Fifty-seven percent of all college students in Delaware are women. This percentage has remained the same since 1986. (p.100)

* Minority students made up 16.6% of college enrollment in Delaware in the Fall of 1990. (pp.104-105)

* A total of 6,728 diplomas, certificates and degrees were awarded by Delaware institutions in 1990, an increase of 10%. Black students received 8.1% of total awards; White students received 87.3% of awards; and students of other racial/ethnic origin received 4.6%. Women received 59.5 percent of awards. (pp.111-147)

Postsecondary Education in Delaware

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN DELAWARE

Postsecondary education in Delaware is provided by three state-supported and four independent institutions of higher education, three non-profit schools, and 29 proprietary schools. The following is a listing of Delaware's degree granting, regionally accredited institutions in order of their founding dates.

Widener University, established in 1821, is an independent university with campuses in Pennsylvania and Delaware. Approximately 2,400* students are served on its Delaware campus. Widener University offers educational programs through the doctoral level. The mission statement of Widener University is as follows:

> "Widener University is a multi-campus, multi-purpose institution located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of Delaware which serves the educational needs of its students through degree programs ranging from the associate to the doctoral degree, and through other credit and non-credit offerings. The University is dedicated to preserving, transmitting, and advancing the current state of knowledge to each of the areas where it offers programs; to developing programs which meet the changing needs of the population of the region; and to encouraging its graduates to apply the knowledge they gain for their own personal development and for the good of the society in which they live."

University of Delaware, established in 1834, is a publicly-supported, land-grant university which serves approximately 21,000* students on its Newark campus and auxiliary sites. The University offers educational programs through the doctoral level. The University of Delaware has no officially adopted mission statement.

* Opening fall headcount in credit courses, rounded to nearest hundred. See Enrollment section for details.

Wesley College, established in 1873, is an independent college affiliated with the United Methodist Church. It serves approximately 1,200* students at its Dover campus and auxiliary sites. Wesley College offers educational programs through the baccalaureate level. The mission statement of Wesley College is as follows:

> The mission of Wesley College, having a covenant relationship with the United Methodist Church, is to provide a learning environment in which persons, regardless of religious faith, may successfully pursue associate, baccalaureate and non-degree programs which prepare them for life-long learning, expanded career opportunities and more enriched and productive lives in the service of humankind.
>
> Wesley College is committed to an educational philosophy which expresses its church-relatedness. As expressed in the covenant relationship between Wesley College and the Peninsula Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church, the College seeks to maintain "a commitment to the arts and sciences and to a holistic approach which emphasizes the physical, psychological, and spiritual dimensions of human existence." Wesley College seeks to be a college with a difference, providing effective and meaningful preparation for life as well as for careers. In all aspects of its institutional life, the College seeks to reflect a firm and serious commitment to a worldwide community of faith.

Goldey-Beacom College, established in 1886, is an independent college which serves approximately 2,000* students at its New Castle County campus and auxiliary sites. Goldey-Beacom College offers educational programs through the baccalaureate level. The mission statement of Goldey-Beacom College is as follows:

> Goldey-Beacom College enters its second century firmly committed to the proud tradition of providing education of the highest quality. An independent, multilevel college of business, Goldey-Beacom College offers challenging academic programs leading to certificates, associate degrees and baccalaureate degrees. As a teaching-oriented institution of higher learning, the College emphasizes instructional excellence in the classroom and is committed to sustaining faculty who are caring, dedicated and knowledgeable in their respective fields; who motivate their students to realize their full learning potential; and, above all, who represent the very best in teaching excellence. Goldey-Beacom College is further committed to providing a caring, wholesome, and intellectually stimulating learning environment to its students so that they may grow as individuals and become worthy, productive members of society.

* Opening fall headcount in credit courses, rounded to nearest hundred. See Enrollment section for details.

Delaware State College, established in 1891 is a publicly supported land-grant college which serves approximately 2,700* students on its Dover campus and auxiliary sites. Delaware State College offers educational programs through the master's level. The mission statement of Delaware State College is as follows:

> The mission of Delaware State College is to provide for the people of Delaware, and others who are admitted to the College, meaningful and relevant education that emphasizes both the liberal and occupational aspects of higher education. Within this context, the College mission is to make educational opportunities available to all qualified citizens of this and other states, at a cost consistent with the economic status of the students as a whole. While recognizing its historical heritage, the College seeks to serve a diverse student population with a broad range of programs in instruction, service, and research, so that its graduates will become competent productive, and contributing citizens.

Delaware Technical and Community College, established in 1966, is a publicly supported college which serves approximately 11,000* students on its four campuses in New Castle County, Kent County and Sussex County. Delaware Technical and Community College offers educational programs through the associate degree level. The mission of Delaware Technical and Community College is as follows:

> Delaware Technical and Community College has specific goals defined by its Board of Trustees. In relating the major goals to the overall purposes which the college seeks to fulfill, the mission may be considered as fivefold.
>
> First the college provides an open-door, two-year comprehensive program of education and training beyond the high school level, within commuting distance of every citizen in the State. It helps students develop their potential in semi-professional and occupational areas, and enables them to contribute to the economic base of the community. The college closely relates its offerings to the constantly changing economic and employment realities in each area of the State. On a community demand basis, the college also provides a two-year liberal arts transfer program.
>
> Second, the college serves the community through a broad variety of credit and non-credit courses, available day and evening. These courses may or may not lead to a degree, however, they encourage area residents of all ages to pursue careers and self-development.

(continued on next page)

* Opening fall headcount in credit courses, rounded to nearest hundred. See Enrollment section for details.

Third, the college provides support service for students who have not had the opportunity for college study. The college emphasizes developing the maximum potential of students who require extra attention in the areas of counseling, tutoring and placement.

Fourth, the college provides services for new and existing industry which assists in training their work force and helping them in making production profitable. Simultaneously, it provides a forum for students to develop an acquaintance with the employment opportunities in the area.

Finally, the college fulfills its mission by providing a broad scope of public seminars, library services, media services and specialized programs related to culture, citizenship, legal business and industrial interests in the community.

Wilmington College, established in 1967, is an independent college which serves approximately 1,800* students on its New Castle campus and auxiliary sites. Wilmington College offers educational programs through the master's degree level. The mission of Wilmington College is as follows:

Wilmington College exists to meet the needs of a diverse student population facing rapid social, economic, and technical changes. Educational programs are designed to prepare students to begin or continue a career, to acquire additional skills needed to achieve upward mobility, or to expand a base of knowledge thereby enhancing personal growth.

The career orientation of Wilmington College is reflected in a progressive program sequence that offers skill-building workshops, certificate programs, associate degrees, baccalaureate degrees, and master's degrees. The career emphasis in degree fields of study is balances by a core curriculum in the liberal arts. Programs are provided through flexible course work scheduling in a number of locations throughout the State of Delaware.

Wilmington College is committed to helping recent high school graduates and other adults acquire skills and attitudes necessary to foster self-directed, life-long learning. The resources of the College are directed toward preparing each student for appropriate and effective responses to the demands of a rapidly changing world.

* Opening fall headcount in credit courses, rounded to nearest hundred. See Enrollment section for details.

In addition to the above regionally accredited, degree granting, non-profit institutions the following non-profit schools provide educational programs at the postsecondary level.

- Beebe Hospital School of Nursing
- Medical Center of Delaware, School of Radiological Technology
- Medical Center of Delaware, School for Emergency Medical Technology

Schools which operate for profit (proprietary schools) located in Delaware and approved by the State Board of Education are:

- Academy of Hair Design, Inc.
- Barbizon of Delaware, Inc.
- Brandywine Beauty Academy
- Christiana School of Real Estate
- Dawn Aeronautics, Inc.
- Delaware Beauty College
- Delaware School of Real Estate
- Dorothea B. Lane Schools
- Dover Beauty Academy & Dover Barber College
- For Your Nails Only
- Flightsafety International Inc.
- H & R Block Income Tax Course
- Hair Academy Barber School
- Hamilton Studies, Inc.
- Kelly's Beauty School, Inc.
- Kinnder School of Grooming
- Mas Aivlis Academy of Cosmetology, Arts & Science
- Metropolitan Real Estate School
- Nails By Lynda
- National Academy for Paralegal Studies, Inc.
- National Institute of Careers, Inc.
- New Castle County Board of Realtors
- Professional Staffing Associates, Inc.
- Schilling Douglas School of Hair Design
- Star Technical Institute
- Sussex County Board of Realtors
- The Career Institute
- Travelco Travel School
- Wharton & Barnard Automotive Training Center

Financial Support of Postsecondary Education in Delaware: Some Comparative Measures

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN DELAWARE: SOME COMPARATIVE MEASURES

Questions about the adequacy of state appropriations are continually raised in Delaware and in all other states. Answers to such questions are drawn using different data and different assumptions, and generally result in a variety of conclusions. The Commission attempts here to answer questions concerning Delaware's efforts toward funding higher education as they compare to those of other states. Each state, however, has a unique relationship to higher education, and differences in governance, organization and financial support make direct comparisons and absolute conclusions difficult. In this context comparisons do serve a useful purpose in defining the uniqueness and similarities among the states in their support and management of higher education.

Major Conclusions On Comparisons

The Commission's conclusions are listed below with data and explanations following.

1. The State of Delaware ranks 21st in the nation in the percentage of tax revenue appropriated to higher education, 11% above average.

2. State appropriations per student for Delaware higher education rank 15th in the nation, 5% above average.

3. Tuition receipts per student for Delaware higher education ranks third in the nation. This is due primarily to the large number of out-of-state students at Delaware's public institutions.

4. Total resources per student, including tuition and state appropriations, available to Delaware's public institutions rank third in the nation, 50% above average.

5. Delaware's system of public higher education, because of the number and mix of students at types of institutions, has a theoretical cost requirement* per student that ranks 16th in the nation, 17% above average.

* Theoretical Cost Requirement or "System Load" considers the number of postsecondary students per 1,000 population and the types (e.g., university, two year college) of institutions attended.

6. In considering the total financial resources against the theoretical financial requirements of state systems Delaware ranks sixth, 39% above average.

7. The eleven-year constant dollar increases in appropriations for higher education in Delaware (42%) ranks 16th in the nation.

8. The eleven-year constant dollar increase in public college tuition in Delaware (48%) ranks ninth in the nation.

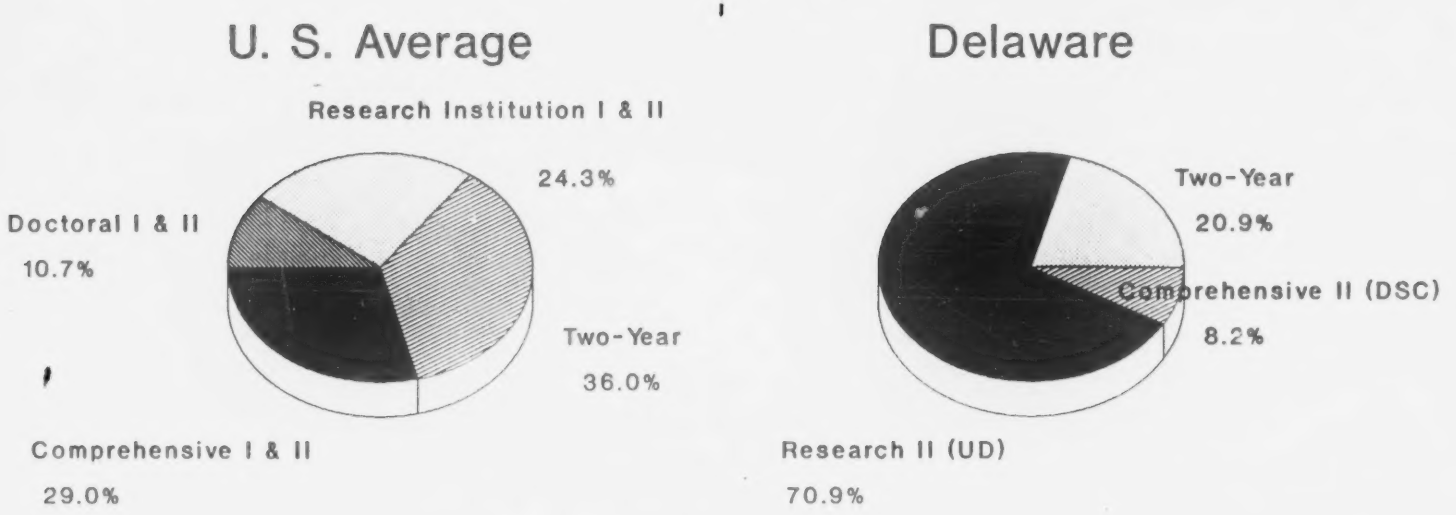
The above conclusions are drawn from the annual study conducted by Kent Halstead of Research Associates of Washington. Though no set of comparisons can be perfect in comparing fifty different systems of higher education, Halstead's stands out as the most complete and comprehensive national comparison. Halstead's data, segments of which are presented below, published as State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education 1978-90, lags one year behind the current fiscal year, but barring dramatic annual changes should bear a close resemblance to the current state of affairs.

A valuable aspect of Halstead's data is the consideration of system load. This factor considers the number of students enrolled in public colleges per 1,000 state population. Delaware is above average on this measure with an index of 111 (100 being average), which places Delaware 18th in the nation. The other factor contributing to system load is the type or level of institutions where students are concentrated. A state like Delaware, where students are heavily concentrated at the university level, has a much more expensive system than one in which students are concentrated at two- and four-year colleges. Delaware's institutional concentrations and number of students per capita, place it 16th highest among all states on the system load factor with an index of 117 (Table 2). Simply put, it is more expensive than the average system to support.

Figure 1 displays a comparison of the distribution of students in the public postsecondary sectors in Delaware against the national average. The data compiled by the U. S. Center for Education Statistics, are for 1987.

Figure 1

Distribution of Public College Students Segments*in Delaware and U. S. Average



* Carnegie Classification System for institutional segments

Several measures are used in Halstead's study to compare states on their support for public higher education. Four relevant state rankings are included as Table 1. The first ranking, Tax Capacity, is based on calculations of the potential of state and local governments to obtain revenues for public purposes through various kinds of taxes. The states' tax capacities are defined as that amount of revenue they could collect if all 50 state-local systems applied identical tax rates (national averages) to their respective tax bases. Delaware ranks sixth on this measure with an index of 131 (31% above average).

The second rating, Tax Effort, compares tax revenue collected as a percentage of tax capacity. On this rating Delaware ranks 47th collecting only 84% of the tax dollars defined as its potential tax capacity in this study.

The third rating places Delaware 15th in tax revenue per capita with an index of 110.

The fourth rating compares appropriations for higher education as a percentage of the states' tax revenues. On this measure Delaware ranks 21st (index 111), appropriating 9.3% of revenue to higher education.

Delaware's appropriations per public college student ranks 15th in the nation, 5% higher than the average state (Table 3). Relative to the system's financial load - i.e., finance theoretically required to support our particular size and mix of students, the state's index is 99 (just below the national average). Delaware's per student appropriations, which can be characterized as average, are complemented by higher than average tuition collection resulting from a large out-of-state student population. Delaware and four other states (Maine, Colorado, New Hampshire and Vermont) are footnoted in the Halstead study, as follows: "The payment of high non-resident tuition by a large proportion of out-of-state students, substantially increases tuition revenues and correspondingly reduce appropriation requirements."

When Delaware's higher than average tuition receipts are factored in as the first column in Table 3, Delaware ranks third in total support, 50% above average.

It should be obvious that the resident/non-resident factor (discussed in detail on pp.99-104) plays an important role in Delaware higher education finance. The

out-of-state student swells our public college population beyond what would be expected from Delaware's population base. This results in both greater costs and greater tuition income.

The tuition factor, in Halstead's calculations is included as "Family Effort". Table 4 lists states and their respective index standing, for tax effort, state budget priority and family effort. At first blush it would appear that Delaware families put forth more than twice the effort of the State in support of higher education. This conclusions would be somewhat misguided. Again, the out-of-state student presence in Delaware, rather than high in-state tuition, swells the tuition factor when Delaware is compared to other states.

Table 1
Four State Ranking Tables From Halstead's State Profiles

#3
Tax Capacity
1988

		Dollars per capita	Index	COG adj
1.	ALASKA	$2,829	160	126
2.	CONNECTICUT	$2,526	143	124
3.	NEVADA	$2,388	135	126
4.	MASSACHUSETTS	$2,298	130	117
5.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	$2,227	126	134
6.	DELAWARE	$2,199	124	131
7.	NEW JERSEY	$2,197	124	109
8.	WYOMING	$2,187	123	147
9.	DIST COL	$2,173	123	94
10.	CALIFORNIA	$2,083	118	104
11.	HAWAII	$2,013	114	98
12.	MARYLAND	$1,937	109	108
13.	NEW YORK	$1,933	109	99
14.	COLORADO	$1,897	107	109
15.	VERMONT	$1,863	105	113
16.	MINNESOTA	$1,851	104	115
17.	VIRGINIA	$1,848	104	109
18.	FLORIDA	$1,846	104	105
19.	RHODE ISLAND	$1,781	99	100
20.	ARIZONA	$1,736	98	100
21.	ILLINOIS	$1,748	98	99
22.	MAINE	$1,748	98	109
23.	WASHINGTON	$1,742	98	102
24.	TEXAS	$1,700	96	96
25.	MICHIGAN	$1,680	95	99
26.	PENNSYLVANIA	$1,673	94	99
27.	GEORGIA	$1,668	94	96
28.	KANSAS	$1,619	91	102
29.	OREGON	$1,616	91	96
30.	OHIO	$1,612	91	95
31.	NORTH CAROLINA	$1,605	91	101
32.	MISSOURI	$1,588	90	92
33.	NEBRASKA	$1,588	90	112
34.	WISCONSIN	$1,582	89	105
35.	OKLAHOMA	$1,581	89	96
36.	INDIANA	$1,549	87	96
37.	NORTH DAKOTA	$1,532	86	107
38.	MONTANA	$1,508	85	104
39.	TENNESSEE	$1,494	84	91
40.	NEW MEXICO	$1,480	83	96
41.	LOUISIANA	$1,478	83	89
42.	IOWA	$1,472	83	97
43.	KENTUCKY	$1,441	81	92
44.	SOUTH CAROLINA	$1,400	79	86
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	$1,391	78	99
46.	WEST VIRGINIA	$1,384	78	92
47.	UTAH	$1,383	78	90
48.	ALABAMA	$1,353	76	87
49.	IDAHO	$1,352	76	94
50.	ARKANSAS	$1,320	74	87
51.	MISSISSIPPI	$1,151	65	77
	UNITED STATES	$1,772	100	100

#4
Tax Effort
1988

		Percent	Index
1.	DIST COL	153.7%	154
2.	NEW YORK	151.8%	152
3.	ALASKA	127.4%	127
4.	WISCONSIN	119.4%	119
5.	IOWA	112.5%	113
6.	HAWAII	112.2%	112
7.	MICHIGAN	112.2%	112
8.	MINNESOTA	112.2%	112
9.	MARYLAND	108.0%	108
10.	UTAH	105.5%	106
11.	MAINE	104.9%	105
12.	RHODE ISLAND	104.3%	104
13.	KANSAS	103.5%	104
14.	WASHINGTON	102.3%	102
15.	MONTANA	102.1%	102
16.	ILLINOIS	101.9%	102
17.	NEW JERSEY	100.9%	101
18.	VERMONT	100.0%	100
19.	NEW MEXICO	99.5%	99
20.	OREGON	99.1%	99
21.	NEBRASKA	98.1%	98
22.	OHIO	97.3%	97
23.	PENNSYLVANIA	97.3%	97
24.	ARIZONA	96.3%	96
25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	95.5%	96
26.	SOUTH DAKOTA	94.8%	95
27.	MISSISSIPPI	94.5%	94
28.	CALIFORNIA	94.4%	94
29.	MASSACHUSETTS	94.1%	94
30.	WYOMING	93.5%	94
31.	IDAHO	93.2%	93
32.	NORTH CAROLINA	93.1%	93
33.	INDIANA	93.0%	93
34.	VIRGINIA	91.2%	91
35.	NORTH DAKOTA	90.7%	91
36.	CONNECTICUT	90.3%	90
37.	LOUISIANA	90.0%	90
38.	GEORGIA	89.4%	89
39.	COLORADO	88.9%	89
40.	OKLAHOMA	88.7%	89
41.	KENTUCKY	88.2%	88
42.	TEXAS	88.0%	88
43.	WEST VIRGINIA	87.6%	88
44.	MISSOURI	86.3%	86
45.	ALABAMA	84.4%	84
46.	ARKANSAS	84.3%	84
47.	DELAWARE	84.3%	84
48.	TENNESSEE	83.1%	83
49.	FLORIDA	82.5%	82
50.	NEVADA	69.3%	69
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	66.1%	66
	UNITED STATES	100.0%	100

TAX
Tax Revenue
1988
(#3 x #4)

		Dollars per capita	Index	COG adj
1.	ALASKA	$3,605	203	160
2.	DIST COL	$3,339	188	144
3.	NEW YORK	$2,934	166	150
4.	CONNECTICUT	$2,281	129	112
5.	HAWAII	$2,259	127	110
6.	NEW JERSEY	$2,217	125	109
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	$2,160	122	110
8.	MARYLAND	$2,093	118	117
9.	MINNESOTA	$2,076	117	129
10.	WYOMING	$2,046	115	137
11.	CALIFORNIA	$1,948	110	98
12.	WISCONSIN	$1,889	107	125
13.	MICHIGAN	$1,884	106	111
14.	VERMONT	$1,863	105	113
15.	DELAWARE	$1,853	105	110
16.	RHODE ISLAND	$1,837	104	106
17.	MAINE	$1,832	103	115
18.	WASHINGTON	$1,783	101	105
19.	ILLINOIS	$1,782	101	101
20.	ARIZONA	$1,690	95	98
21.	VIRGINIA	$1,687	95	99
22.	COLORADO	$1,686	95	97
23.	KANSAS	$1,676	95	105
24.	IOWA	$1,667	93	109
25.	NEVADA	$1,656	93	97
26.	PENNSYLVANIA	$1,627	92	97
27.	OREGON	$1,602	90	95
28.	OHIO	$1,569	88	92
29.	NEBRASKA	$1,557	88	110
30.	MONTANA	$1,538	87	106
31.	FLORIDA	$1,522	86	97
32.	TEXAS	$1,495	84	94
33.	NORTH CAROLINA	$1,495	84	94
34.	GEORGIA	$1,491	84	86
35.	NEW MEXICO	$1,472	83	96
36.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	$1,472	83	89
37.	UTAH	$1,460	82	95
38.	INDIANA	$1,441	81	91
39.	OKLAHOMA	$1,403	79	87
40.	NORTH DAKOTA	$1,389	78	97
41.	MISSOURI	$1,372	77	90
42.	SOUTH CAROLINA	$1,337	75	82
43.	LOUISIANA	$1,329	75	80
44.	SOUTH DAKOTA	$1,321	75	94
45.	KENTUCKY	$1,271	72	81
46.	IDAHO	$1,260	71	88
47.	TENNESSEE	$1,242	70	75
48.	WEST VIRGINIA	$1,212	68	80
49.	ALABAMA	$1,142	64	73
50.	ARKANSAS	$1,113	63	73
51.	MISSISSIPPI	$1,068	61	73
	UNITED STATES	$1,772	100	100

#5
Allocation to Public Higher Education
1988-89

		Education (total) approp. as a percent of tax revenues Percent		Index
1.	WYOMING	13.1%	(14.3)	188
2.	NEW MEXICO	13.0%	(14.6)	187
3.	IDAHO	12.0%	(13.6)	155
4.	ALABAMA	11.6%	(10.5)	149
5.	NORTH CAROLINA	11.4%	(14.5)	147
6.	NORTH DAKOTA	10.9%	(14.2)	140
7.	UTAH	10.6%	(11.9)	136
8.	MISSISSIPPI	10.3%	(14.3)	133
9.	ARIZONA	10.3%	(12.2)	132
10.	CALIFORNIA	10.1%	(11.2)	130
11.	KANSAS	9.7%	(12.6)	125
12.	TENNESSEE	9.4%	(11.5)	120
13.	HAWAII	9.4%	(11.2)	120
14.	IOWA	9.3%	(11.0)	119
15.	OREGON	9.3%	(11.3)	119
16.	OKLAHOMA	9.2%	(12.1)	118
17.	NEBRASKA	9.2%	(13.1)	118
18.	SOUTH CAROLINA	9.0%	(12.3)	115
18.	WISCONSIN	9.0%	(10.0)	115
20.	MINNESOTA	8.8%	(10.3)	113
21.	DELAWARE	8.6%	(8.3)	111
22.	WASHINGTON	8.6%	(8.3)	110
23.	INDIANA	8.5%	(8.9)	109
24.	GEORGIA	8.3%	(10.4)	107
25.	ARKANSAS	8.3%	(11.8)	107
26.	FLORIDA	8.3%	(8.8)	106
27.	VIRGINIA	8.1%	(10.2)	104
28.	KENTUCKY	8.1%	(11.4)	104
29.	TEXAS	8.0%	(10.9)	102
30.	MONTANA	7.9%	(8.0)	101
31.	MICHIGAN	7.8%	(8.8)	101
32.	ALASKA	7.7%	(6.6)	99
33.	MISSOURI	7.6%	(8.9)	98
34.	NEVADA	7.5%	(8.4)	96
35.	MAINE	7.4%	(7.9)	95
36.	ILLINOIS	7.2%	(8.7)	93
37.	MARYLAND	7.2%	(8.3)	92
38.	RHODE ISLAND	7.0%	(7.2)	90
38.	OHIO	7.0%	(8.3)	90
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	6.6%	(8.6)	88
41.	COLORADO	6.7%	(6.8)	86
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	6.7%	(9.7)	86
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	5.9%	(8.3)	76
44.	LOUISIANA	5.9%	(9.0)	75
45.	NEW JERSEY	5.4%	(7.0)	69
46.	CONNECTICUT	5.2%	(6.1)	67
47.	NEW YORK	5.1%	(5.9)	66
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	5.0%	(5.2)	64
49.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4.4%	(4.6)	57
50.	VERMONT	3.7%	(4.6)	47
51.	DIST COL	3.7%	(3.7)	47
	UNITED STATES	7.9%	(8.4)	100

Table 2

Two State Ranking Tables From Halstead's State Profiles

ENROL
Student Enrollment Load
1989-90
(#1 x #2)

		Annual FTE public students per 1,000 population	Index	System Financial Load--public students load adjusted (xSSI) per 1,000 pop. Index
1.	NORTH DAKOTA	48.2	153	156
2.	WYOMING	45.1	143	138
3.	ARIZONA	42.8	136	145
4.	KANSAS	41.1	131	136
5.	NEW MEXICO	40.7	129	153
6.	MINNESOTA	39.9	127	128
7.	NEBRASKA	39.8	127	143
8.	NORTH CAROLINA	39.5	126	126
9.	CALIFORNIA	38.7	123	114
10.	COLORADO	38.6	123	131
11.	WISCONSIN	38.4	122	128
12.	ALABAMA	38.1	121	113
13.	MISSISSIPPI	37.3	119	117
14.	MICHIGAN	36.2	115	120
15.	OREGON	36.1	115	118
16.	UTAH	35.9	114	131
17.	TEXAS	35.7	114	114
18.	DELAWARE	34.8	111	117
19.	IOWA	34.6	110	135
20.	MONTANA	34.1	108	112
21.	MARYLAND	33.6	107	112
22.	IDAHO	33.5	107	106
23.	VIRGINIA	33.5	107	111
24.	WASHINGTON	32.6	104	102
25.	OKLAHOMA	31.7	101	98
26.	ILLINOIS	31.4	100	98
27.	WEST VIRGINIA	31.3	100	96
28.	OHIO	30.8	98	108
29.	INDIANA	30.2	96	108
30.	SOUTH CAROLINA	29.7	94	89
31.	KENTUCKY	29.0	92	98
32.	RHODE ISLAND	28.9	92	90
33.	MISSOURI	28.6	91	95
34.	VERMONT	28.3	90	93
35.	TENNESSEE	28.0	89	94
36.	GEORGIA	27.9	89	97
37.	ALASKA	27.5	87	72
38.	LOUISIANA	27.3	87	93
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	26.9	86	84
40.	NEVADA	26.8	85	77
41.	ARKANSAS	26.5	84	77
42.	HAWAII	26.1	83	99
43.	MAINE	25.5	81	78
44.	NEW YORK	24.5	78	66
45.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	24.4	78	78
46.	PENNSYLVANIA	23.2	74	78
47.	FLORIDA	22.2	70	66
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	20.9	66	56
49.	NEW JERSEY	20.1	64	58
50.	CONNECTICUT	19.5	62	58
51.	DIST COL	17.1	54	46
	UNITED STATES	31.4	100	100

OUTPUT
Education Appropriations &
Net Tuition per Student
APP + TUITION
1989-90

		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	COG adj	12-year constant dollar change
1.	ALASKA	$11,515	198	243	191	-14.1%
2.	HAWAII	$8,789	152	129	110	17.5%
3.	DELAWARE	$8,661	150	141	149	31.9%
4.	VERMONT	$8,227	142	137	147	32.1%
5.	DIST COL	$7,913	137	156	119	-19.3%
6.	CONNECTICUT	$7,904	137	147	128	15.4%
7.	NEW JERSEY	$7,744	134	147	128	30.6%
8.	NEW YORK	$7,348	127	148	133	9.0%
9.	MAINE	$7,150	124	129	143	41.9%
10.	FLORIDA	$6,871	119	126	126	32.6%
11.	PENNSYLVANIA	$6,870	119	112	118	-1.9%
12.	MASSACHUSETTS	$6,768	117	132	118	4.7%
13.	WYOMING	$6,748	117	122	145	-10.5%
14.	MICHIGAN	$6,671	116	111	116	16.4%
15.	RHODE ISLAND	$6,645	115	117	118	6.2%
16.	IOWA	$6,472	112	91	106	2.1%
17.	MARYLAND	$6,370	110	106	104	15.3%
18.	WISCONSIN	$6,337	110	106	125	-2.0%
19.	INDIANA	$5,954	103	92	103	-0.8%
20.	VIRGINIA	$5,940	103	99	103	26.3%
21.	MINNESOTA	$5,925	102	101	111	-2.5%
22.	WASHINGTON	$5,836	101	103	107	-3.0%
23.	NEVADA	$5,754	100	111	103	-7.3%
24.	OHIO	$5,742	99	92	98	11.7%
25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	$5,716	99	101	108	-7.8%
26.	GEORGIA	$5,611	98	90	92	18.7%
27.	SOUTH CAROLINA	$5,584	97	103	112	9.9%
28.	TENNESSEE	$5,588	97	91	98	7.8%
29.	CALIFORNIA	$5,575	96	104	93	3.9%
30.	UTAH	$5,545	96	83	96	-8.3%
31.	OREGON	$5,530	96	83	96	3.8%
32.	NEW MEXICO	$5,514	95	81	93	5.3%
33.	OKLAHOMA	$5,527	92	97	107	18.2%
34.	KANSAS	$5,317	92	88	98	0.1%
35.	IDAHO	$5,205	90	91	112	-15.6%
36.	ARIZONA	$5,195	90	84	85	-10.8%
37.	MISSOURI	$5,187	90	88	88	-9.6%
38.	ILLINOIS	$5,138	89	91	91	6.9%
39.	NORTH CAROLINA	$5,096	88	86	98	16.8%
40.	COLORADO	$5,056	87	82	83	17.0%
41.	SOUTH DAKOTA	$4,938	85	87	110	-8.0%
42.	ALABAMA	$4,915	85	91	104	10.5%
43.	ARKANSAS	$4,857	84	82	107	-3.2%
44.	KENTUCKY	$4,847	84	81	92	-19.9%
45.	NORTH DAKOTA	$4,801	83	81	100	-8.8%
46.	NEBRASKA	$4,770	82	73	91	-8.8%
47.	LOUISIANA	$4,702	81	78	91	1.1%
48.	MONTANA	$4,601	80	77	94	-9.3%
49.	MISSISSIPPI	$4,362	75	76	91	-6.8%
50.	TEXAS	$4,274	74	74	74	0.9%
51.	WEST VIRGINIA	$3,970	68	72	84	-8.7%
	UNITED STATES	$5,783	100	100	100	6.8%

Table 3

Two State Ranking Tables From Halstead's State Profiles

		#6 Tuition Factor 1989-90	
		Tuition as a percent of approp + tuition Percent	Index
1.	VERMONT	70.6%	289
2.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	53.3%	221
3.	DELAWARE	47.0%	195
4.	COLORADO	42.1%	175
5.	PENNSYLVANIA	39.6%	164
6.	LOUISIANA	39.3%	163
7.	MICHIGAN	38.7%	161
8.	OHIO	37.7%	156
9.	WEST VIRGINIA	34.7%	144
10.	NORTH DAKOTA	34.7%	144
11.	RHODE ISLAND	32.7%	136
12.	SOUTH DAKOTA	32.2%	133
13.	INDIANA	32.1%	133
14.	IOWA	31.3%	130
15.	VIRGINIA	31.2%	129
16.	MISSISSIPPI	30.8%	128
17.	WISCONSIN	30.4%	126
18.	MARYLAND	29.7%	123
19.	ALABAMA	29.5%	122
20.	MISSOURI	29.2%	121
21.	ARKANSAS	28.2%	117
22.	SOUTH CAROLINA	27.8%	115
23.	KENTUCKY	26.7%	111
24.	OREGON	25.8%	107
25.	TENNESSEE	25.7%	107
26.	MAINE	25.7%	107
27.	KANSAS	25.6%	106
28.	NEBRASKA	24.8%	103
29.	MASSACHUSETTS	24.0%	100
30.	OKLAHOMA	23.5%	98
31.	NEW JERSEY	23.2%	96
32.	CONNECTICUT	23.2%	96
33.	MONTANA	23.0%	95
34.	MINNESOTA	22.9%	95
35.	UTAH	22.6%	94
36.	TEXAS	21.9%	91
37.	GEORGIA	21.8%	90
38.	ARIZONA	21.4%	89
39.	ILLINOIS	20.2%	84
40.	NEVADA	20.0%	83
41.	WASHINGTON	19.5%	81
42.	FLORIDA	17.4%	72
43.	NEW YORK	16.9%	70
44.	NORTH CAROLINA	15.3%	63
45.	NEW MEXICO	14.8%	62
46.	IDAHO	13.2%	55
47.	ALASKA	12.4%	52
48.	WYOMING	11.9%	50
49.	DIST COL	9.6%	40
50.	CALIFORNIA	8.5%	35
51.	HAWAII	7.9%	33
	UNITED STATES	24.1%	100

		System Support Index 1987-88	
		SSI	
1.	IOWA	123	
2.	HAWAII	119	
3.	NEW MEXICO	118	
4.	UTAH	115	
5.	NEBRASKA	113	
6.	INDIANA	112	
7.	GEORGIA	109	
8.	OHIO	108	
9.	COLORADO	107	
10.	LOUISIANA	107	
11.	ARIZONA	107	
12.	TENNESSEE	106	
13.	DELAWARE	106	
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	106	
15.	MARYLAND	105	
16.	MICHIGAN	104	
17.	MISSOURI	104	
18.	VERMONT	104	
19.	VIRGINIA	104	
20.	KANSAS	104	
21.	KENTUCKY	104	
22.	MONTANA	103	
23.	WISCONSIN	103	
24.	OREGON	103	
25.	NORTH DAKOTA	102	
26.	MINNESOTA	101	
27.	TEXAS	100	
28.	NORTH CAROLINA	100	
29.	IDAHO	99	
30.	MISSISSIPPI	99	
31.	RHODE ISLAND	98	
32.	ILLINOIS	98	
33.	WASHINGTON	98	
34.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	98	
35.	SOUTH DAKOTA	98	
36.	WEST VIRGINIA	98	
37.	WYOMING	96	
38.	MAINE	96	
39.	OKLAHOMA	95	
40.	FLORIDA	94	
41.	SOUTH CAROLINA	94	
42.	ALABAMA	93	
43.	CALIFORNIA	93	
44.	CONNECTICUT	93	
45.	ARKANSAS	91	
46.	NEW JERSEY	91	
47.	NEVADA	90	
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	89	
49.	DIST COL	89	
50.	NEW YORK	87	
51.	ALASKA	82	
	UNITED STATES	100	

		APP Education Appropriations per Student 1988-89 (TAX x #5/ENROLL)						
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	12-year constant dollar change	Res-Ag-Med approp as a percent of total approp Percent	($/capita)	
1.	ALASKA	$10,084	230	280	-16.6%	10.1%	($31.3)	
2.	HAWAII	$8,082	184	155	18.8%	16.2%	($41.0)	
3.	DIST COL	$7,154	163	186	-21.6%	0.0%	$0.0	
4.	NEW YORK	$6,108	139	180	12.4%	14.2%	($24.8)	
5.	CONNECTICUT	$6,071	138	148	9.3%	15.2%	($21.2)	
6.	NEW JERSEY	$5,944	135	149	26.3%	23.3%	($36.3)	
7.	WYOMING	$5,942	135	141	-8.4%	8.2%	($23.8)	
8.	FLORIDA	$5,673	129	138	46.3%	16.9%	($25.6)	
9.	MAINE	$5,311	121	126	56.5%	6.1%	($8.8)	
10.	MASSACHUSETTS	$5,142	117	132	-0.2%	5.3%	($6.0)	
11.	CALIFORNIA	$5,089	116	126	1.7%	9.8%	($21.4)	
12.	WASHINGTON	$4,987	107	109	-1.3%	9.8%	($18.5)	
13.	NEW MEXICO	$4,886	107	91	4.7%	12.6%	($27.3)	
14.	NEVADA	$4,801	105	117	-3.6%	11.3%	($15.7)	
15.	DELAWARE	$4,594	105	99	20.0%	7.4%	($12.7)	
16.	MINNESOTA	$4,571	104	103	-9.3%	14.6%	($31.1)	
17.	IDAHO	$4,518	103	104	-16.6%	11.5%	($19.6)	
18.	MARYLAND	$4,476	102	97	12.2%	23.0%	($45.0)	
19.	RHODE ISLAND	$4,475	102	104	-8.9%	2.3%	($3.0)	
20.	IOWA	$4,445	101	82	-5.6%	15.6%	($26.6)	
21.	GEORGIA	$4,442	101	93	17.2%	19.8%	($30.9)	
22.	WISCONSIN	$4,411	101	98	-8.0%	10.4%	($19.6)	
23.	NORTH CAROLINA	$4,318	98	98	22.2%	21.8%	($46.6)	
24.	UTAH	$4,293	98	85	-11.2%	11.0%	($19.0)	
25.	TENNESSEE	$4,150	95	88	6.0%	18.7%	($26.8)	
26.	PENNSYLVANIA	$4,147	95	88	-14.2%	6.3%	($6.5)	
27.	OREGON	$4,105	94	91	1.6%	18.3%	($33.2)	
28.	ILLINOIS	$4,099	93	96	2.3%	17.1%	($26.5)	
29.	VIRGINIA	$4,099	93	90	21.6%	20.2%	($34.6)	
30.	MICHIGAN	$4,096	93	95	-3.2%	11.2%	($18.6)	
31.	ARIZONA	$4,085	93	87	-11.1%	15.6%	($32.2)	
32.	OKLAHOMA	$4,074	93	98	16.7%	24.0%	($40.7)	
33.	INDIANA	$4,044	92	82	-7.0%	14.3%	($20.4)	
34.	SOUTH CAROLINA	$4,038	92	98	-0.7%	26.9%	($44.2)	
35.	KANSAS	$3,954	90	87	-1.8%	22.7%	($47.9)	
36.	MISSOURI	$3,661	83	80	-16.0%	13.7%	($16.6)	
37.	NEBRASKA	$3,588	82	72	-9.7%	30.0%	($61.2)	
38.	OHIO	$3,577	82	75	4.2%	15.3%	($19.9)	
39.	KENTUCKY	$3,552	81	76	-25.8%	26.6%	($41.6)	
40.	MONTANA	$3,542	81	78	-9.9%	13.1%	($18.3)	
41.	ARKANSAS	$3,486	79	87	-10.6%	28.3%	($36.5)	
42.	ALABAMA	$3,467	79	85	5.8%	29.8%	($56.2)	
43.	SOUTH DAKOTA	$3,348	76	78	-12.7%	20.3%	($23.0)	
44.	TEXAS	$3,341	76	76	-3.7%	26.9%	($44.0)	
45.	NORTH DAKOTA	$3,137	72	70	-24.2%	23.2%	($45.6)	
46.	MISSISSIPPI	$3,018	69	69	-12.7%	27.9%	($43.5)	
47.	COLORADO	$2,927	67	62	-1.4%	23.6%	($34.8)	
48.	LOUISIANA	$2,854	65	61	-22.9%	34.8%	($41.7)	
49.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	$2,677	61	62	-7.1%	4.1%	($2.8)	
50.	WEST VIRGINIA	$2,562	58	62	-25.8%	31.3%	($38.9)	
51.	VERMONT	$2,421	55	53	-1.4%	19.8%	($16.9)	
	UNITED STATES	$4,366	100	100	1.3%	16.9%	($27.9)	

Table 4

State and Family Effort in Support of Higher Education

	PROCESS Collective Financial Actions OUTPUT/INPUTS #4 x #5/(1.00-#6)			SUMMARY OF EFFORT MEASURES			
		Percent	Index	Tax Effort Index	State Budget Priority Index	Family Effort Index	Ratio Family to State Effort
1.	WISCONSIN	15.4%	150	119	94	148	1.55
2.	IOWA	15.2%	148	113	108	164	1.52
3.	NEW MEXICO	15.2%	148	99	129	77	0.60
4.	NORTH DAKOTA	15.1%	147	91	91	149	1.63
5.	UTAH	14.4%	140	108	119	120	1.01
6.	MICHIGAN	14.4%	140	112	88	186	2.12
7.	MISSISSIPPI	14.1%	138	94	112	141	1.26
8.	WYOMING	13.9%	136	94	117	70	0.59
9.	ALABAMA	13.9%	135	84	123	133	1.06
10.	DELAWARE	13.7%	133	84	100	280	2.80
11.	KANSAS	13.5%	132	104	95	104	1.09
12.	IDAHO	12.9%	126	93	145	62	0.43
13.	MINNESOTA	12.8%	125	112	89	98	1.10
14.	ARIZONA	12.6%	123	96	96	86	0.88
15.	NORTH CAROLINA	12.5%	122	93	117	64	0.55
16.	VERMONT	12.5%	122	100	52	453	8.63
17.	OREGON	12.4%	121	99	103	113	1.09
18.	NEBRASKA	12.0%	117	98	93	94	1.01
19.	SOUTH CAROLINA	11.9%	116	96	122	142	1.16
20.	INDIANA	11.6%	113	93	113	151	1.33
21.	HAWAII	11.4%	111	112	145	49	0.34
22.	ALASKA	11.2%	109	127	113	89	0.78
23.	MARYLAND	11.1%	108	108	86	116	1.34
24.	OHIO	11.0%	107	97	92	164	1.78
25.	WASHINGTON	10.9%	106	102	106	79	0.75
26.	RHODE ISLAND	10.9%	106	104	98	150	1.53
27.	VIRGINIA	10.8%	105	91	98	124	1.27
28.	OKLAHOMA	10.7%	104	89	117	117	0.99
29.	TENNESSEE	10.5%	102	83	135	119	0.88
30.	CALIFORNIA	10.5%	102	94	106	30	0.28
31.	MAINE	10.4%	102	105	117	144	1.23
32.	MONTANA	10.4%	102	102	93	95	1.02
33.	COLORADO	10.3%	100	89	70	153	2.18
34.	KENTUCKY	9.8%	95	88	113	118	1.05
35.	ARKANSAS	9.8%	95	84	127	130	1.03
36.	SOUTH DAKOTA	9.6%	93	95	102	138	1.35
37.	PENNSYLVANIA	9.5%	93	97	103	196	1.90
38.	GEORGIA	9.5%	93	89	120	97	0.81
39.	NEW YORK	9.3%	91	152	84	78	0.93
40.	MISSOURI	9.3%	91	86	108	114	1.06
41.	ILLINOIS	9.2%	90	102	93	69	0.75
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	9.0%	88	88	86	136	1.57
43.	TEXAS	9.0%	88	88	90	74	0.82
44.	LOUISIANA	8.7%	85	90	87	172	1.98
45.	FLORIDA	8.3%	80	82	151	85	0.56
46.	NEW JERSEY	7.1%	69	101	108	97	0.90
47.	NEVADA	6.5%	63	69	112	79	0.70
48.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.3%	61	66	73	184	2.50
49.	DIST COL	6.2%	61	154	87	44	0.51
50.	MASSACHUSETTS	6.2%	60	94	96	94	0.98
51.	CONNECTICUT	6.1%	60	90	108	97	0.90
	UNITED STATES	10.3%	100	100	100	100	1.00

COMPARATIVE SUPPORT OF THE THREE PUBLIC COLLEGES FISCAL YEARS 1990 and 1991 APPROPRIATIONS

Initial State Appropriations

State appropriations contained in the FY91 Budget Act for the three public institutions increased 5.1 percent from FY 1990 to FY 1991.

The percentage increase for each college is shown below. (All figures in thousands.)

	FY90 Approp.	FY91 Approp.	% Change
UD	$ 71,571.9	$ 74,480.7	+4.06
DSC	19,071.3	19,823.1	+3.94
DTCC	30,634.0	33,188.2	+8.34

Post-Reversion Appropriation

In the fall of 1990 the three public institutions were requested by the Governor to revert 4% of their initial FY91 appropriations back to the State. The reduction of initial appropriations resulted in the following FY91 state funding levels for FY91.

	FY90 Approp.	FY91 Approp.	% Change
UD	$ 71,571.9	$ 71,502.6	-0.1
DSC	19,071.3	19,023.1	-0.2
DTCC	30,634.0	31,910.9	+4.2

If debt service is excluded, thus leaving appropriations for operating budgets only, the resulting increases/decreases are somewhat different, as shown below.

	Operating FY90 Approp.	Operating FY91 Approp.	% Change
UD	$ 66,237.4	$ 66,632.6	+0.5
DSC	17,310.9	17,343.7	+0.2
DTCC	27,402.9	28,316.7	+3.3

State appropriated debt service payments for the three public institutions decreased 1.8% from FY90 to FY91. The percentage change for each college is shown below.

	FY90 Appropriated Debt Service	FY91 Appropriated Debt Service	% Change
UD	$ 5,334.5	$ 4,870.0	- 8.71
DSC	1,760.4	1,679.4	- 4.60
DTCC	3,231.1	3,594.2	+11.24

Debt service payments for the three institutions have remained relatively stable since 1986, registering two years of increases and three years of decreases. Total debt service appropriations for FY91 ($10,143.6) are 4.5% less than those of FY86 ($10,626.8).

Table 5

Net State Support Per FTE* For The Three Public Colleges
FY81 - FY91

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91
U of D											
Current Expense	2,469	2,795	2,968	3,045	3,278	3,565	3,715	3,819	3,908	4,023	3,995
Debt Service	323	316	354	395	391	393	420	402	366	324	292
TOTAL	2,792	3,111	3,322	3,440	3,669	3,958	4,135	4,221	4,274	4,347	4,287
DSC											
Current Expense	4,970	5,528	6,154	6,526	6,949	7,424	8,195	8,091	8,068	8,139	7,970
Debt Service	694	643	692	855	819	913	1,051	960	824	828	772
TOTAL	5,664	6,171	6,845	7,381	7,768	8,337	9,246	9,051	8,892	8,967	8,742
DTCC											
Current Expense	2,964	3,492	3,417	3,441	3,886	4,488	4,630	4,717	4,333	4,710	4,494
Debt Service	494	444	485	581	605	676	715	782	622	555	570
TOTAL	3,453	3,936	3,902	4,022	4,491	5,164	5,345	5,499	4,955	5,265	5,064

*FTE (Full-time equivalent) figures used for calculation include Parallel Program students. Complete FTE listings in Table 35, page 97.

Table 6

Net State Support For Current Expenses Per FTE For The Three Public Colleges in Constant (FY76) Dollars

FY	UD	DSC	DTCC
76	$1,633	$2,773	$1,981
77	1,592	2,883	2,110
78	1,511	2,717	2,404
79	1,535	2,915	2,514
80	1,468	3,081	2,002
81	1,664	3,349	1,997
82	1,722	3,406	2,152
83	1,719	3,563	1,979
84	1,684	3,609	1,903
85	1,719	3,644	2,038
86	1,787	3,721	2,250
87	1,789	3,946	2,229
88	1,762	3,732	2,176
89	1,702	3,514	1,887
90	1,653	3,344	1,935
91*	1,548	3,089	1,742

* Inflation measured by the Higher Education Price Index. (Estimated to be 6.0% for FY91).

Table 6 compares State appropriations for operating expenses (not debt service) at the three public institutions in constant 1976 dollars, using the Higher Education Price Index.

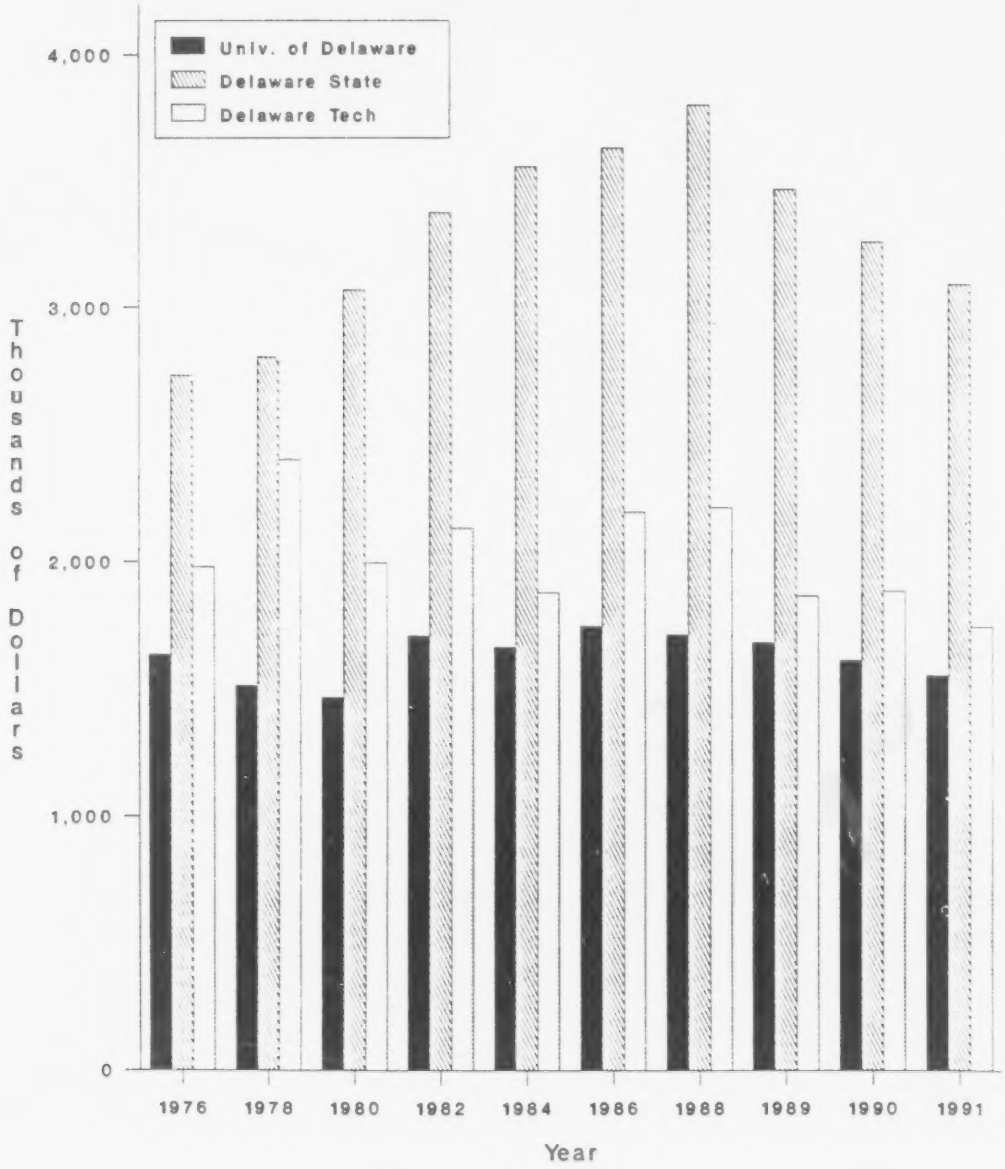
Table 6 indicates that appropriations in support of the University of Delaware on a per student basis have decreased 5.2% ($85) in constant dollars from 1976 to 1991. Support for Delaware State College grew 11.4% ($316) in constant dollars from 1976 to 1991: Delaware Technical and Community College saw a 1976-1991 decrease of 12.1% ($239) in constant dollars.

It should be noted that decreases in constant dollars per FTE result from both enrollment increases and decreasing appropriation levels. The percentage change in constant (1976) dollars for each institution from 1990 to 1991 were:

University of Delaware	- 6.4%
Delaware State College	- 7.6%
Delaware Technical & Community College	- 5.5%

Figure 2

Net State Support For Current Expenses Per FTE For The Three Public Colleges in Constant (FY76) Dollars



TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

While Tables 5 and 6 above break out net State Support on a per student basis, these figures should not be interpreted as total expenditures per student at each institution. In addition to State support the student's education is supported by tuition, endowment earnings, gifts and donations, and federal funds.

The most comparable data available to the Commission for the comparison of total per student costs at each of the public colleges is "Education and General Expenditures" per FTE. E & G expenditures include all institutional expenditures except auxiliary services and other independent operations, such as dining halls, dormitories and book stores.

Table 7 compares the three public institutions on this measure. The data in Table 7 were compiled on the same basis as that for Table 8, explained below, with one exception. Figures in Table 7 do not include State appropriated debt service.

Table 7

Total Education and General Expenditures Per FTE
For Three Public Colleges For The Year Completed
June 30, 1990

	FTE	Total E & G Expenditures	Total E & G Expenditures Per FTE
UD	16,679	$ 252,695,991	$ 15,150
DSC	2,176	$ 27,371,035	$ 12,578
DTCC	6,300*	$ 44,386,692	$ 7,045

*Includes Parallel Program students.

A broader State perspective on higher education costs per student is contained in Table 8. To obtain uniform comparisons, the following procedures have been utilized. The base figures for all colleges were taken from Part B, Line 12 of the IPEDS Financial Statistics form. This figure represents Total Educational and General Expenditures. It includes all expenditures except those for auxiliary services and independent operations (e.g., dormitories, food service).

Since the independent colleges listed in Table 8 make mortgage payments for their physical plant, and include these within total E & G expenditures, the debt service paid by the State for the public institutions is added to their total E & G expenditures. In addition, the State appropriation made to the DTCC President's office is added to the E & G expenditures of the DTCC campuses - again, for uniformity. FTE figures used are derived by adding 1/3 of the part-time students to the full-time student enrollment.

Table 8

Total Education and General Expenditures Per FTE
For All Delaware Colleges For The Year Completed
June 30, 1990

	FTE	Total E & G Expenditures	Total E & G Expenditures Per FTE
UD	16,679	$ 257,565,991	$ 15,442
DSC	2,176	$ 29,050,435	$ 13,350
DTCC	6,300	$ 47,980,892	$ 7,616
Goldey-Beacom	1,206	$ 8,348,249	$ 6,922
Wesley	960	$ 8,439,153	$ 8,790
Widener*			
Delaware	2,153	$ 19,974,453	$ 9,277
Wilmington	935	$ 5,141,791	$ 5,499

* Widener, DE includes Brandywine College and Widener University School of Law.

It should be noted here, for those who might be inclined toward conjecture about the nature of the variance in costs among the colleges, that the variance cannot be totally attributed to management efficiency. In addition to economies of scale available at an institution of optimal size, some varieties of education are less expensive than others. Some institutions are comprehensive colleges offering a wide range of majors while others are single purpose institutions. Additionally, some colleges offer physical education, music, art, sports programs, social and cultural programs, and the like. All of these facets of the colleges' program add to the cost and to the students' education.

STATE SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENT HIGHER EDUCATION IN DELAWARE

The financial support provided by the State of Delaware to the three public institutions serves to reduce the cost of education for all students in attendance, but especially for Delaware residents. Students attending the four independent colleges in Delaware are assisted by the State only to the extent that they qualify for need-based grants of the Delaware Postsecondary Scholarship Fund. This support, a combination of State and federal funds, for Delaware's independent college students amounted to $240,000 in FY 1990.

Nationally, 22% of higher education is conducted at independent colleges and universities. In Delaware approximately 19% of enrollment is accounted for by the independent sector. In our neighboring states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia, the independent sector enrolls, 45%, 16%, 22%, and 14%, respectively.

A recent (July, 1990) report by the Education Commission of the States, categorizes the State of Delaware as having a "Minimal state role" with regard to private, nonprofit colleges. Virginia is classified as having a "Limited state role," and Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland are in the category of "Major state role." These categories vary on the basis of the extent to which independent higher education is included in state planning, the extent to which their students are included in the states' financial aid distribution, and other grant and contract arrangements between the state and the independent college sector.

Translated to financial support, the differences between Delaware and its neighboring states in support of independent higher education is rather dramatic. Table 9 portrays the financial support from states to independent colleges and their students, expressed in dollars per FTE private college students enrolled in the state. Delaware students at Delaware's private college receive total State support of $22.55 compared to the U. S. average of $580.59. Three neighboring states (NJ, PA and MD) provided sums far above the national average. Table 10 presents additional nationally derived data describing the composition and support of private higher education.

Table 9

Private Higher Education in Delaware and Surrounding States

State	SIZE OF IN-STATE PRIVATE SECTOR: Private Enrollment Fall 1988	RESIDENT ENROLLMENT: Private sector share of resident 1st time freshman attending in-state public & private 4-yr. inst's, 1988	BACHELOR DEGREES: Percent of state bachelor degrees awarded by private inst's, 1988-89	GRADUATE DEGREES: Percent of state graduate degrees awarded by private inst's, 1988-89	ESTIMATED SAVINGS IN APPROPRIATIONS: Est. cost to state if residents attending in-state private inst's were publically educated (mil$)	STATE ENCOURAGED STUDENT SOVEREIGNTY: Total state grant aid awarded to all students attending anywhere as a percent of educ. approp. to public institutions
Delaware	6,615	23.0%	12.9%	20.1%	$10.3	1.5%
Maryland	36,757	18.4%	18.6%	47.2%	$49.1	3.1%
New Jersey	58,873	30.2%	29.2%	40.9	$175.9	9.9%
Pennsylvania	250,402	38.5%	51.5%	53.5	$454.8	11.6%
Virginia	50,844	17.0%	23.5%	14.0%	$61.7	3.2%
UNITED STATES	2,886,743	23.3%	34.5%	41.8%	$5,450.5	6.1%

Source: Kent Halstead's State Profiles.

Table 10

State Appropriated Student Aid and Institutional Aid
for Private Colleges Per FTE for Private College Students
in Delaware, Neighboring States and U. S. Average

State	State Student Aid to Private college students; $ per FTE private college student	Direct Aid to Private colleges and universities; $ per FTE private college student	Special Appropriations to private colleges and universities; $ per FTE private college student	Total state assistance per FTE private college student
Delaware	$22.55	-	-	$22.55
New Jersey	$1,398.91	$179.90	-	$1,578.81
Pennsylvania	$275.74	$171.31	$401.10	$848.15
Maryland	$202.45	$755.16	-	$957.61
Virginia	$499.03	-	-	$499.03
UNITED STATES	$481.76	$45.94	$52.89	$580.59

Source: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.
(primary sources: National Center for Education Statistics, National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, "Report on State Assistance Programs: 1989 session", by Hans Giesecke).

Capital Improvement Funding For Postsecondary Education

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDING FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Each year, in addition to operating funds requested by the state supported colleges, requests for capital improvement funds for major capital items are made. The requests granted are included in the annual capital improvements act, and ultimately the costs are reflected in the college budgets of the future as debt service, maintenance and utility expenditures.

Because authorizations for major capital expenditures reflect institution expansion and renovation, because they reflect programmatic needs, and because they are ultimately reflected as ongoing operational expenses, the Commission feels that such requests should be examined as an integral part of the budget review process. Thus, the Commission includes here the following review of capital authorizations providing a look at the past and overview of projected requests.

In contrast to the slower pace of increases in higher education operational funding, increases in capital funding from FY 87 to FY 90 have been significant. Capital funding authorized for higher education for FY 91 was 3% lower than the previous year's authorization. Since FY87 capital funding (drawn from general obligation bonds and State general funds) has been appropriated to public higher education in the following amounts.

Year	Amount	% Change
FY 87	$ 4,685,813	
88	$ 5,977,140	+28%
89	$ 9,351,782	+56%
90	$21,212,614	+127%
91	$20,581,027	-3%

Approximately 88% of the FY91 capital appropriation was for new structures/facilities. Only 6.6% of the appropriation was for renovation and minor capital improvements (MCI).

Table 11

Summary of Capital Appropriations FY76-91
And Current Requests

SUMMARY
(Details follow: See Tables 12-16)

Year	U of D	DSC	DTCC	Total
FY76-FY91 Appropriation	$ 60,109,200	$ 26,384,756	$ 46,170,720	$ 132,664,676
% of Total	45%	20%	35%	100%
FY91 Appropriation	$ 7,000,000	$ 4,366,027	$ 9,215,000	$ 20,581,027
% of Total	34%	21%	45%	100%
FY92 Request	$ 7,500,000	$ 8,636,200	$17,721,445	$33,857,645
FY93 Request	$ 7,500,000	$11,485,000	$ 3,842,524	$22,827,524
FY94 Request	(not reported)	$11,170,000	$ 1,301,576	$12,471,576+

Notes: (1) Figures for FY76 through FY91 are appropriated levels, which are not necessarily equal to final expenditures.
(2) Figures for FY92-FY94 are Capital Budget requests submitted by the institutions.

Table 11 shows the distribution of appropriated capital spending among the three public institutions. Appropriated amounts for FY91 differ, in terms of percentage distribution, from the distribution trend recorded for the fifteen year period 1976-1991. The University's share over the fifteen year period is 45% compared to a 35% share for Delaware Tech, but Delaware Tech received a 45% share of appropriated funding for FY91 and the University received 34%. Delaware State College's share is about the same in FY91 as it has been over the extended period.

Table 12 breaks the fifteen year period into two five-year and one six-year segment to further examine the capital funding trend. It is apparent that a shift in capital funding distribution has occurred during the period in the direction of a more even distribution among the three institutions. Whether this trend in capital funding is appropriate for the State's system of higher education can only be a matter of conjecture without further detailed study of institutional facility needs and resources.

Table 12

Comparison of Amount and Percentage Distribution of Higher Education Capital Fund For Three Periods

Year	U of D	DSC	DTCC	Total
FY76-FY80	$15,135,000 84%	$1,253,000 7%	$1,725,300 9%	$18,113,300 100%
FY81-FY85	$18,375,000 41%	$9,765,000 22%	$16,403,000 37%	$44,543,000 100%
FY86-FY91	$26,599,200 38%	$15,366,756 22%	$28,042,420 40%	$70,008,376 100%

Table 13

Capital Budget Requests FY92-FY94
As Presented, In Rank Order, (By Budget Unit) In Institutional Request

Delaware Technical & Community College	1992	1993	1994
President's Office			
1. Building Addition	$ 400,000	$ 50,000	0
2. Heating/Cooling System Renewal	$ 62,000	$ 51,000	$ 59,500
Southern Campus			
1. Higher Education Facility	$3,300,000	0	0
2. Minor Capital Improvements (MCI)*	$ 789,000	0	0
3. Energy Project Match - Cycle XI	$ 79,500	0	0
4. Day Care Center	350,000	0	0
5. Land Acquisition - Routes 18 & 113	$1,500,000	0	0
Wilmington Campus			
1. Minor Capital Improvements (MCI)*	$ 160,000	$ 341,000	$ 375,000
2. Equipment	$ 316,450	$ 343,420	$ 377,762
Stanton Campus			
1. Education & Training Building	$7,000,000	$2,612,000	
2. Minor Capital Improvements (MCI)*	$ 185,000	$ 203,000	$ 223,000
3. Equipment	$ 222,395	$ 242,104	$ 266,314
Terry Campus			
1. Industrial Training Facility	$2,356,650	0	0
2. Child Care Center	$ 456,000	0	0
3. Land Acquisition - Denneys Road Homes	$ 220,050	0	0
4. Minor Capital Improvements (MCI)*	n/a	n/a	n/a
COLLEGE WIDE TOTAL	$17,721,445	$3,842,524	$1,301,576

*In FY-89, FY-90, and FY-91: MCI and Equipment sometimes listed together. Also, Collegewide MCI included here.

Table 14

Capital Budget Requests FY92-FY94
As Presented, In Rank Order, In Institutional Request

Delaware State College	1992	1993	1994
1. Minor Capital Improvements	$ 574,200	$ 500,000	$ 500,000
2. Science Center Annex Construction	$5,346,000	0	0
3. Memorial Hall Pool Renovations	$ 70,000	$ 70,000	$ 70,000
4. Computer Center Renovations	$ 240,000	$ 240,000	0
5. Sanitary Sewer/Storm Sewer Renovations	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
6. New Economics - Business Administration Building	$ 500,000	$8,375,000	0
7. Theatre Renovations	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	0
8. Aquaculture Research Demonstration Pond	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	0
9. Tennis Courts	$ 110,000	0	0
10. Memorial Hall Addition	$ 290,000	0	0
11. Stadium Improvements	$ 350,000	0	0
12. Claude E. Phillips Herbarium	$ 456,000	0	0
13. Administration Building	0	$ 350,000	$5,000,000
14. Expansion/Renovation Student Health Center	0	$ 275,000	0
15. Silver Lake Development	0	$ 625,000	0
16. New Resident Hall	0	$ 350,000	$5,400,000
DSC TOTALS	$8,636,200	$11,485,000	$11,170,000

Table 15

Capital Budget Requests FY92-FY94
As Presented, In Rank Order, In Institutional Requests

University of Delaware	FY92	FY93	FY94
1. Chemistry, Biochemistry & Marine Science Building	$4,500,000	$5,500,000	(not reported)
2. Sports/Convocation Center	$3,000,000	$2,000,000	
UD TOTALS	$7,500,000	$7,500,000	

Table 16

Capital Authorizations for Postsecondary Education FY76-FY91

Year	University of Delaware		Delaware State College		Delaware Technical & Community College	
FY76	$7,355,000	$7,000,000 Life Science Bldg. $210,000 Del. Sea Grant $145,000 Swine Program	$250,000	Lockerman Hall Renovation	$529,000	$100,000 Wilm. Demolition & Clearance $17,000 Payback: Advance Land Acquisition $20,000 Georgetown Campus Sewer $392,000 Kent Campus Furnishing
FY77	$1,350,000	$950,000 Life Science Equip. $400,000 Ag. Science Bldg. Design	$150,000	Health & Phys. Ed. Facility	$268,300	$200,000 Wilmington Campus $18,300 Stanton Campus Equip. $50,000 Southern Campus Parking
FY78	$3,030,000	$3,000,000 Ag. Science Bldg. $30,000 Ag. Sub. Station	$450,000	Football Field Stadium Bleachers		--
FY79	--		--		$132,000	Southern Campus Facilities Survey and Design
FY80	$3,400,000	$270,000 Eng. Bldg. Design $30,000 Georgetown Sub. Station $3,100,000 Ag. Science Bldg.	$403,000	$203,000 Minor Capital Repairs $200,000 Football Stadium Bleachers	$796,000	$400,000 Southern Campus Library Design $16,000 Stanton Campus Roads $320,000 Stanton Campus Equip. $35,000 Terry Campus Maintenance Garage $25,000 Terry Campus Motel Demolition
FY81	$2,950,000	$450,000 Lewis Marine Complex Site Improvement $2,500,000 Engineering Building Phase I	$1,100,000	$100,000 Minor Capital Improvement $1,000,000 Gymnasium Renovation and Addition	$2,290,000	$15,000 Terry Equipment $700,000 Terry Indus. Trng. $500,000 Southern Campus Roof Repair $1,000,000 Southern Campus Library $75,000 Wilm. Campus Bldg. Renov.
FY82	$4,500,000	$4,500,000 Engineering Building Phase II	$1,950,000	$1,500,000 Health & Phys. Ed. Bldg. $350,000 Dormitory Renovation $100,000 Minor Capital Improvement	$4,236,000	$3,500,000 Library, Southern $136,000 Equipment, Terry $600,000 Land Acquisition and Facility Development

Capital Authorization for Postsecondary Education FY76-FY 91 (Continued)

Year	University of Delaware		Delaware State College			Delaware Technical & Community College	
FY83	$4,625,000	$4,500,000 Engineering Building $110,000 Morris Library Addition (design) $15,000 Agriculture Substation Equipment	$2,400,000	$1,600,000 $350,000 $350,00 $100,000	Tubman Hall and/or Dining Hall ETV Bldg. Improvements New Maintenance Facility Misc. Minor Capitol Improvement	$2,357,000	$650,000 Administration Building $75,000 Terry Campus-equipment $480,000 Stanton Campus-equipment $72,000 Wilmington Campus-equipment $30,000 HVAC - MCI (Terry) $950,000 Wilmington Campus (Land Acquisition, Facil. Dev.) $100,000 Southern Campus Misc.-MCI
FY84	$2,550,000	$2,500,000 Morris Library Addition $50,000 Ag. Substation, Irrigation	$2,200,000	$2,100,000 $100,000	Tubman Hall & Dining Hall Completion Minor Capital Improvement	$2,850,000	$100,000 Stanton, equipment $100,000 Terry, equipment $50,000 Southern, equipment $50,000 Wilmington, minor capital $50,000 Terry, Administration Bldg. $2,500,000 Wilmington, New Building
FY85	$3,750,000	$3,500,000 Morris Library Addition $250,000 Central Fire Control Panel	$2,115,000	$1,000,000 $30,000 $370,000 $615,000 $100,000	Delaware Hall-completion Old Library Renovation Tubman/Conrad Hall - Completion Pedestrian Overpass - Rt. 13 MCI	$4,670,000	$4,500,000 Wilmington Campus II/III $100,000 Terry Campus - MCI $20,000 Statewide - MCI $50,000 Stanton & Georgetown equip.
FY86	$3,805,000	$2,890,000 Morris Library Addition $750,000 Composit Manufacturing Bldg. $40,000 Swine Research Facility $125,000 Athletic Complex: Plan/design	$870,000	$150,000 $170,000 $350,000 $200,000	Renovation: Lookerman Hall Renovation: Library Air Conditioning Minor Capital Improvement	$3,525,000	$250,000 Bldg. Design/Const. - Terry $75,000 Instructional Computer $3,000,000 Indust. Trng. Center: Wilmington $200,000 Minor Capital Improvement
FY87	$2,298,000	$1,750,000 Composit Manufacturing. Bldg. $100,000 Allison Hall planning/ engineering $125,000 Pike Creek Greenway $200,000 Addition to Penny Hall (Geol. Survey) $123,000 Addition to Research & Education Center (Georgetown)	$1,355,413	$150,000 $100,000 $845,000 $234,913 $25,500	Renovation: Lookerman Hall Parking & Road Resurfacing Renovation: Delaware Hall & Science Center Minor Capital Improvements Van: Handicapped	$1,032,400	$31,300 Terry - Computer $119,700 Stanton - Equipment $218,300 Wilmington - Equipment $24,600 Pres. Off. - Computer Equipment $125,000 Southern - Minor Capital Improvements $130,500 Terry - Equipment $125,000 Stanton - Access Road Repaving $198,000 Wilmington - Parking Lot Paving $30,000 Southern - Trades & Tech. Bldg. Planning $30,000 Southern - Museum Planning

Capital Authorization for Postsecondary Education FY76-FY 91 (Continued)

Year	University of Delaware			Delaware State College			Delaware Technical & Community College		
FY88	$1,545,000	$1,300,000	Alison Hall Addition	$1,134,100	$850,000	Window/AC, Science Bldg.	$3,298,040	$1,000,000	N. Kent Vo-Tech., renovate
		$45,000	Infrastructure		$22,000	Park Place, renovate		$31,000	Instructional Computer, Terry
		$200,000	Athletic Facilities Study		$250,000	Minor Capital Improvements		$1,030,740	Bldg. Renovate, Stanton
					$12,000	Tubman Hall		$11,000	Lighting, Southern
								$75,000	Roof, Terry
								$200,000	MCI & Equipment
								$700,000	Trades & Industry Bldg., Southern
								$250,000	Museum, Southern
FY89	$3,701,200	$1,250,000	Alison Hall Addition	$1,445,000	$400,000	Minor Capital Improve.	$4,205,582	$1,000,000	Trades & Industry Bldg.
		$2,000,000	Basketball Arena		$200,000	Bookstore Addition		$31,300	Instruc. Computer
		$250,000	Planning		$150,000	Wall Completion		$325,000	MCI's & Equipment
		$145,000	Baseball Field Improve.		$200,000	Laws Hall Improve.		$100,132	Stripper Well Projects
		$56,200	Irrigation Equipment		$200,000	Exterior Renov. Ed./ Hum. Bldg.		$1,900,000	Terry Lab Bldg.
					$280,000	Library Expansion		$250,000	Stanton HVAC
					$15,000	Tubman Hall Furnace		$44,150	Southern Match Exxon
								$300,000	Wilm./Stanton Equip.
								$200,000	Higher Ed. Bldg., Planning
FY90	$8,250,000	$3,000,000	Chemistry, Biochemistry & Marine Science Bldg.	$6,196,216	$396,216	MCI	$6,766,398	$2,600,000	Lab Bldg.-Terry
		$4,000,000	Sports/Convocation Center		$5,500,000	Library Addition		$600,000	Trades/Indust.Bldg.- Southern
		$1,250,000	Classroom/Lab Addition Alison Hall		$300,000	Fiber Optic System		$31,300	Instructional Computer
								$397,666	MCI & Equip. Statewide
								$225,000	Collegewide Network System
								$276,216	Stanton MCI
								$276,216	Wilmington MCI
								$50,000	Southern MCI
								$250,000	Trade/Indust. Bldg. - Stanton
								$2,000,000	Higher Ed. Facility - Southern

Capital Authorization for Postsecondary Education FY76-FY91 (Continued)

Year	University of Delaware			Delaware State College			Delaware Technical & Community College		
FY91	$7,000,000	$4,000,000	Chemistry, Biochemistry & Marine Science Bldg.	$4,366,027	$416,027	MCI	$9,215,000	$3,900,000	Higher Education Fac.- Southern
		$3,000,000	Sports/Convocation Center		$3,500,000	Extensive Renovation Humanities Building		$430,000	Wilmington/Stanton MCI & Equip.
					$350,000	Science Center Annex Planning		$4,000,000	Indus. Training/ Education Bldg. - Stanton
					$100,000	Fiber Optic Cable System		$525,000	Science & Engineering Tech. Center - Terry
								$360,000	Renovation/MCI - Terry
TOTALS	$60,109,200			$26,384,756			$46,170,720		

During the sixteen year period since FY76, more than $132 million has been authorized by the State of Delaware for higher education buildings, equipment and renovation projects. During these years the Commission has systematically listed institutional requests and State funding decisions in hope of identifying an apparent policy direction regarding capital funding. From the listing very few general principles can be gleaned. One is that the State has not provided capital funding for dormitory construction at the University of Delaware. Another is that the University is sometimes required to pledge some level of private support for some building projects. And another is that MCI are funded at Delaware State and Delaware Tech, but not at the University of Delaware. Beyond these simple statements one can only describe the higher education capital funding process as a dynamic interaction among institutions, institutional priorities, the Governor (through Delaware Development Office) and the Legislature.

Justification for facility requests take on a variety of form and substance in the State. No standard format or standard sets of data about enrollment, space utilization, or other relevant items are required. Appeals for new construction can be made on the basis of State pride, economic development, geographic fairness, enrollment growth or the need for new programs. Any of these may represent a legitimate basis for approval, none represent an agreed upon continuing priority.

Considering the extent of public higher education's physical plant, consisting of approximately 6 million square feet of space in about 148 buildings, on approximately 2,000 acres of land, it would appear irresponsible to consider requests for new building in isolation from an overall facilities plan, especially when requests from the institutions are in competition with each other and with facilities requests from other agencies of the State.

It is recognized that the three public institutions in the State do plan for their space needs, each within their own system. It would be a waste of time and resources to attempt to duplicate an institution's planning process outside of the institutional setting. The process at the State level should be a more generalized planning process within which this institutional planning may take place.

The State process should allow for those legitimate differences which exist between institutions and which result in differing facilities requirements. A system which is based on a single, fixed criterion for each type of space for all types of institutions would be inappropriate. At the same time, the State cannot make reasonable and equitable decisions on competing requests if comparative data on facilities are not available. The 1985 Report of the Task Force to Study Higher Education in Delaware (a task force commissioned by the Council of Presidents of the State supported colleges) states:

> "The task force could not make comparative assessments of the quantity or quality of space available to each institution because there are no common reports of space allocation or utilization. Each institution provided the task force with information about the number of assignable square feet it maintained in several categories of academic space, but there appear to be no discernable patterns among the institutions. We recommend that comparative reports of space allocations and utilization be developed."(p.32)

The Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission, in the last six annual issues of this Data Book has recommended the following:

> "Specifically, the Commission recommends that the State undertake, with the assistance of educational facilities experts, a comprehensive facilities inventory and space utilization study to assess current and future facility needs.
>
> The cost of such a project, relative to the pattern of capital expenditures would be insignificant. The assistance rendered in making capital fund decisions would be extremely valuable." (1990, p.48)

Many states have established facilities planning guidelines, but such guidelines cannot be adopted from other states. The facilities plan of any state must reflect the higher education goals and objectives and the unique array of institutional characteristics within the state's system of higher education. Activity and people create space needs, and inherent in any space planning system is the assumption of a rational means for determining the space requirements of the system as a whole and for individual institutions within the system based on appropriate activities to take place within the system.

The small size of Delaware's higher education establishment means that planning should be less difficult than in larger states, not less needed.

In recognition of this need, the Commission recommends that the State contract with an organization, or establish a task force of higher education facilities experts to:

1. Provide a complete survey of the physical plant assets of the three State supported institutions, reporting in standard format the gross and assignable areas of various categories of space (i.e., class, lab, office, etc.)

2. Provide an assessment of the condition of the facilities in the inventory.

3. Provide recommendations for maintaining the currency of the inventory.

4. Provide recommendations related to the need for new construction, demolition, renovation, and maintenance.

5. Provide guidelines for evaluation of future requests for new construction, renovation and maintenance.

At the same time, a second task force should be established to consider specific policy issues related to higher education facilities in the State of Delaware. For example, attention should be focused on questions such as whether research facilities should be funded by the State or by research contract overhead; whether dormitories, recreation facilities or only academic facilities should be funded; or whether priority should be attached to particular categories of buildings.

Further, it is recommended that methods of coordination be established between the process of approving operating budget requests and the process of approving capital requests.

Absent the perspective available through such studies, the Commission can provide only the following general priorities for evaluation of capital requests.

1. First priority should be given to projects aimed at eliminating health, safety or fire hazards, realizing that elimination of some hazards may take several years.

2. Second priority should be for projects which eliminate barriers to access for the handicapped.

3. Third priority should be for those projects which provide future operating cost avoidance (such as energy conservation, improved utility management or building maintenance).

4. Fourth priority should be given to projects which protect the institution's physical plant assets through systematic building renewal (renovation and planned maintenance programs). Here, the Commission recommends that the State establish an ongoing planned maintenance and renovation fund based on some determined percentage of institutional plant assets. The institutions could then develop coherent long-range renovation plans which do not compete with new building requests.

5. Fifth priority should be for projects which remodel and/or alter existing structures where the cost is significantly less than new construction.

6. Sixth priority should be for projects to construct new facilities.

Both major remodeling and new structures should be evaluated on the basis of program needs and space utilization studies, as per the study proposed above.

Tuition

TUITION

Considerable attention has been focused on the rising cost of higher education during the last few years. Most of the attention centers on costs at a few highly selective colleges. Less frequently reported is the fact that fewer than 5% of all students attend these higher cost private institutions. It is also important to consider the availability of financial aid which offsets some of the costs for 50-60% of college students.

Even with a more realistic view of the college cost issue, it is understandably an issue of great concern to students and parents, and therefore an issue of concern to policy makers. Tuition revenue is an important component in financing higher education. For independent institutions, tuition normally comprises a larger portion of institutional revenue than at a public institution. At no institution, however, does tuition pay the entire cost of education. In addition to tuition revenue, public institutions derive support from state and/or local governments, while independent institutions traditionally receive more support from private philanthropy.

To put the issue of tuition in place as a part of institutional support, Table 17 compares state resident tuition and fees with per student expenditures for the three public institutions. Tuition and fees used here are as reported in Fall 1990 IPEDS survey. The University of Delaware, like many institutions throughout the country, responded to mid-year appropriation cuts by raising Spring Semester tuition by $100 for in-state residents.

It should be noted that since both Delaware State College and the University of Delaware enroll significant percentages of students from other states, the percentage that tuition constitutes of total Education and General Expenditures is under-represented by resident tuition charges alone. Total tuition and fees collected (for both Delaware and out-of-state residents) is a larger percentage of expenditures than is reflected in Table 17 for these two institutions. (See Table 18 for total tuition and total expenditures.) However, it is nonetheless instructive to examine the relationship between total expenditures per student and in-state tuition charges.

Table 17

In-State Tuition & Fees at Public Institutions
As A Percentage of Education & General
Expenditures[1] per FTE Student[2]

Fiscal/Academic Year	Education & General Expenditures per FTE Student	Tuition & Fees	T&F/E&G (%)
1990			
UD	$15,151	$3,126	20.6
DSC	$12,579	$1,295	10.3
DTCC	$7,046	$936	13.3
1989			
UD	$14,270	$2,960	20.7
DSC	11,364	1,230	10.8
DTCC	6,737	882	13.1
1988			
UD	13,322	2,738	20.6
DSC	10,637	1,100	10.3
DTCC	5,624	876	15.6
1987			
UD	12,141	2,385	19.6
DSC	11,649	1,000	8.6
DTCC	6,383	771	12.1
1986			
UD	10,990	2,100	19.1
DSC	12,164	810	6.7
DTCC	6,130	699	11.4
1985			
UD	9,600	1,710	17.8
DSC	9,808	695	7.1
DTCC	5,607	627	11.2

[1]Education & General Expenditures is total expenditures of an institution less debt service and auxiliary enterprises.

[2]FTE student is full-time enrollment plus one-third of part-time enrollment.

Table 16

Total Tuition Revenue As A Percentage Of
Total Education & General Expenditures[1]
For Public Institutions

Fiscal/Academic	Education & General Expenditures	Tuition & Fees	T&F/E&G (%)
1990			
UD	$252,695,991	$97,815,897	38.7
DSC	$27,371,035	$4,684,363	17.1
DTCC	$44,386,692	$6,800,670	15.3
1989			
UD	$234,968,717	$88,137,970	37.5
DSC	24,172,270	3,896,039	16.1
DTCC	39,197,124	5,997,674	15.3
1988			
UD	214,179,345	78,270,969	36.5
DSC	21,412,871	3,157,191	14.7
DTCC	31,335,200	5,162,458	16.5
1987			
UD	189,140,092	68,892,267	36.4
DSC	21,563,861	2,846,766	13.2
DTCC	30,151,600	4,336,800	14.3
1986			
UD	162,628,541	61,567,335	37.9
DSC	19,926,531	2,555,373	12.8
DTCC	23,734,679	2,180,850	9.2
1985			
UD	144,494,086	52,759,924	36.5
DSC	18,154,682	2,271,614	12.5
DTCC	21,895,275	1,992,231	9.1

[1]Education & General Expenditures is total expenditures of an institution less debt service and auxiliary enterprises.

The setting of tuition and fee rates is important not only because of the impact it has on the college's operating budget, but because it may also affect enrollment, and thus access. In the following section, tuition and fees of Delaware's colleges are presented in historical perspective. For the public institutions, comparisons are also made with other economic measures, and with peer institutions in the region.

A sixteen-year history of tuition and fees at Delaware's public and independent colleges is presented in Table 19 and displayed graphically in Figure 3. The relationship between tuition in these two sectors has ranged from 2.7:1 (1978-79) to 4.3:1 (1980-81 and 1982-83). The ratio has been steadily declining since the 1982-83 high. The difference between the average cost of the public and independent sectors has, of course, steadily increased along with college cost generally. During the sixteen year period presented here, the gap in tuition and fee costs has increased from $1,426 to $4,111 (188.3%).

Table 20 compares tuition and fee charges since 1977 with three measures of the cost of living (all indices are 1972). In comparing increases in college cost with increases in the Consumer Price Index, the Higher Education Price Index, and the Delaware Household Disposable Income (DHDI), only two colleges (Delaware Tech and Wilmington College) have increased at a rate which is less than inflation.

As a measure of the relative affordability of college for Delaware families, the DHDI is an important index. Five of Delaware's seven colleges have increased costs above the increase in the DHDI. At these colleges (University of Delaware, Delaware State College, Wesley College, Brandywine College, and Goldey-Beacom College), higher education is relatively more expensive than it was in 1972 for Delaware families. This finding is not necessarily negative, since spending on any number of basic household needs and/or luxuries has undoubtedly been altered during this period of time.

Nationally, and for many years, tuition and fees cover only one-fifth of the total cost of public higher education. In Delaware, tuition and fees at the three public institutions pays, on average, only 15% of the cost of providing the education (UD 20.6%, DSC 10.3%, DTCC 13.3%). But recent increases in tuition and fees have been dramatic, when compared with other measures of inflation.

Table 19

Tuition & Fee Charges Per Academic Year At Public & I dependent Colleges In Delaware
1975 - 1991

Year	Public Colleges			Independent Colleges				Ratio of Avg. Tuitions Independent To Public Colleges	Difference Between Avg. Public & Avg. Private T & F
	Univ. of Delaware	Del. State College	DTCC	Wilm. College	Wesley College	Brandywine College	Goldey Beacom College		
1975-76	$795	$356	$390	$1,900	$2,530	$1,850	$1,480	3.8:1	$1,426
1976-77	$978	$400	$390	$1,900	$2,530	$1,950	$1,480	3.3:1	$1,376
1977-78	$978	$440	$514	$2,150	$2,980	$1,950	$1,620	3.4:1	$1,531
1978-79	$988	$440	$514	$2,150	$3,260	$2,300	$1,840	2.7:1	$1,741
1979-80	$990	$470	$514	$2,450	$3,710	$2,500	$1,990	4.0:1	$2,005
1980-81	$998	$515	$514	$2,750	$3,940	$2,800	$2,176	4.3:1	$2,241
1981-82	$1,222	$595	$591	$2,900	$4,430	$3,155	$2,560	4.1:1	$2,458
1982-83	$1,367	$650	$591	$3,170	$5,190	$3,600	$2,076	4.3:1	$2,840
1983-84	$1,590	$650	$591	$3,220	$5,190	$3,950	$3,228	4.1:1	$2,953
1984-85	$1,710	$695	$627	$3,330	$5,294	$4,260	$3,420	4.0:1	$3,065
1985-86	$2,100	$810	$699	$3,420	$5,524	$4,650	$3,900	3.6:1	$3,171
1986-87	$2,205	$906	$714	$3,640	$5,900	$5,100	$3,900	3.7:1	$3,380
1987-88	$2,385	$1,000	$771	$3,790	$5,900	$5,420	$3,900	3.4:1	$3,368
1988-89	$2,738	$1,100	$876	$4,190	$6,150	$5,880	$4,170	3.2:1	$3,527
1989-90	$2,960	$1,230	$882	$4,440	$6,475	$6,350	$4,500	3.2:1	$3,750
1990-91	$3,126	$1,295	$936	$4,600	$7,255	$6,900	$4,830	3.3:1	$4,111
% Increase 1989-90 to 1990-91	5.6	5.3	6.1	3.6	12.0	8.7	7.3		

Charges listed reflect the institutions' "full-time" tuition. When no set full-time tuition is established, 15 credit hours per term is used.

Figure 3

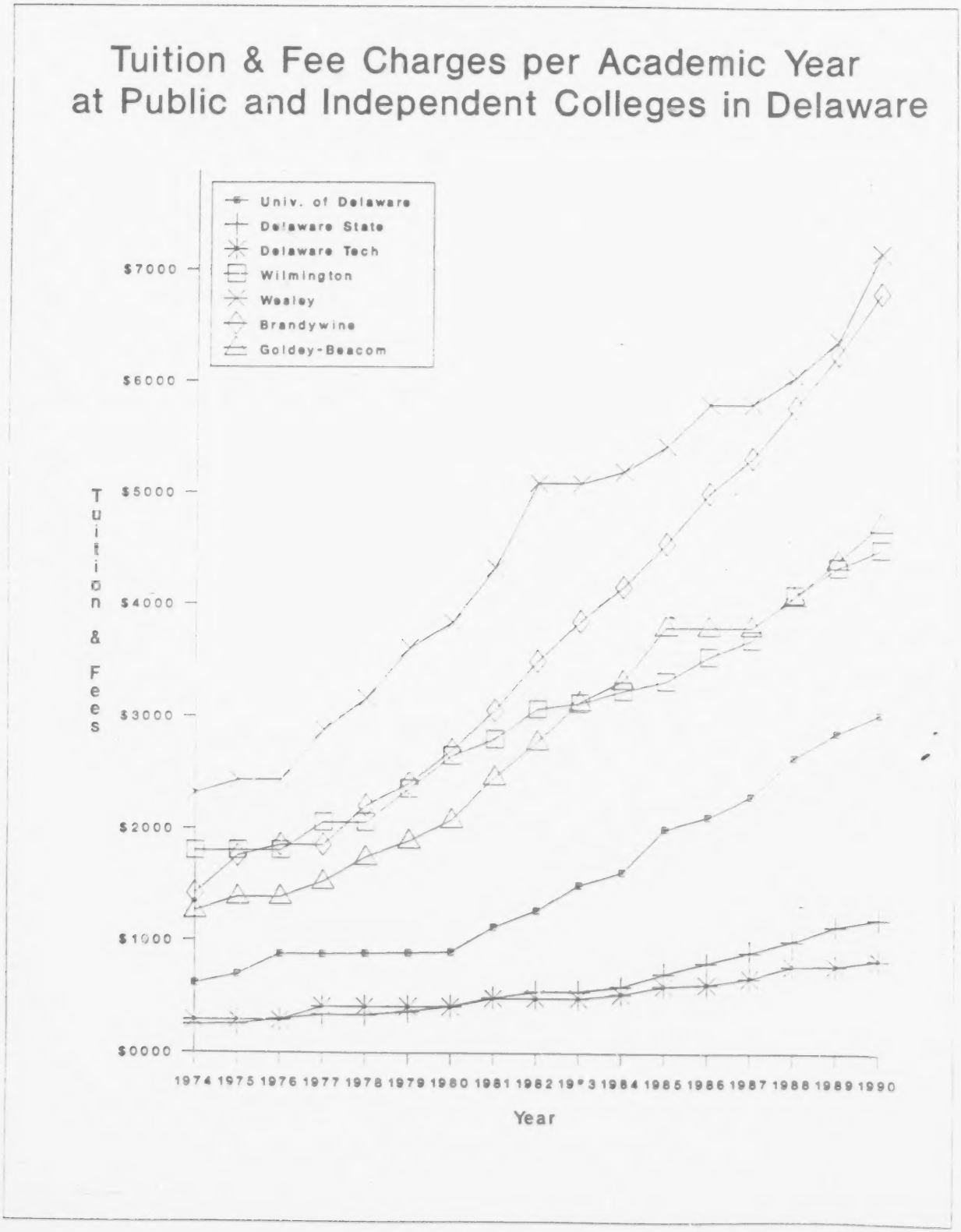

Tuition & Fee Charges per Academic Year
at Public and Independent Colleges in Delaware
Univ. of Delaware
Delaware State
Delaware Tech
Wilmington
Wesley
Brandywine
Goldey-Beacom
$7000
$6000
$5000
$4000
$3000
$2000
$1000
$0000
Tuition & Fees
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990
Year

Table 20

Tuition & Fees vs. Economic Parameters

The public and independent colleges are compared using index numbers of tuition cost. The Consumer Price Index, Delaware Household Disposable Income, and the Higher Education Price Index are provided for comparison. In all cases the base year is 1972.

Year	Univ. of Delaware	Del. St. College	Delaware Tech.	Wilmington College	Wesley College	Brandywine College	Goldey-Beacom College
1976-77	205	130	111	100	128	128	123
1977-78	205	143	146	113	150	128	135
1978-79	208	143	146	113	165	151	153
1979-80	208	153	146	129	187	164	165
1980-81	210	167	146	145	199	184	181
1981-82	257	194	169	153	224	208	213
1982-83	288	212	169	169	263	237	240
1983-84	305	212	169	169	263	260	269
1984-85	360	226	179	175	268	280	285
1985-86	442	264	200	180	280	306	325
1986-87	464	298	204	192	299	336	325
1987-88	502	326	220	200	299	357	325
1988-89	576	358	250	221	312	387	348
1989-90	623	400	252	233	328	417	375
1990-91	658	422	267	242	368	454	403

	Consumer Price Index[1]	Del. Household Disposable Income[2]	Higher Education Price Index[3]
1975-76	135	134	130.5
1976-77	142	139	138.9
1977-78	152	150	148.2
1978-79	166	162	159.8
1979-80	189	177	175.5
1980-81	211	184	194.3
1981-82	223	205	213.6
1982-83	238	216	227.4
1983-84	241	237	239.7
1984-85	244	254	238.1
1985-86	262	274	251.2
1986-87	264	285	262.7
1987-88	281	295	273.5
1988-89	294	312	285.5
1989-90	301	295	302.4
1990-91	320	312	320.5

1 Bureau of Labor Statistics; January figures used for each year.
2 From a series published by Sales & Marketing Management; a calculation of effective buying income.
3 Research Associates of Washington.

The U. S. Department of Education has attributed these increases to college inefficiency and reliance on the availability of financial aid to help students meet their costs. Colleges, have countered that the labor-intensive nature of college education is the primary reason for tuition increases, which were held in check during times of high inflation. Independent analysts have attributed the increases to substantial cost increases in non-academic operations, including institutional marketing costs, administrative salaries, student services, and student recruitment devices such as non-need-based merit scholarships. Whatever the underlying reasons for the comparatively greater cost of college over the past decade, Delaware trends mirror the national situation.

Even with recent increases in college costs, however, a college or university education is a great value, and remains affordable for most families. The average yearly public tuition of $1,786 at public colleges in Delaware is less than 5% of the average Delaware Household Disposable Income of $37,401 (range = 2.5% at DTCC to 8.4% at UD), unchanged from last year.

Delaware is located in a region which is rich in higher education opportunities. Delaware families, therefore, do not limit their college choices to only public institutions, nor to institutions located in Delaware. According to a 1986 survey of high school graduates, the most recent data available, 56% of those who enroll in college choose a Delaware college, while 44% attend colleges in other states. As a net importing state, Delaware's colleges also attract students from a number of other states. To place the public institutions within this market with respect to cost, Table 21 presents a six-year history of in-state tuition and fees, and current-year non-resident tuition and fees.

One-year increases in state resident tuition and fees at state-supported universities ranged from 5.6% at the University of Delaware and the University of Pittsburgh to 11.8% at Rutgers (average increase was 8.0%). Among the selected institutions, the University of Delaware's tuition and fees of $3,126 place it third of the seven (ranked low to high). Charges to out-of-state residents increased 10.4% to $7,916; the average out-of-state cost at the state-supported universities is $7,743, and reflected an average increase of 10.5%.

Delaware State College is compared with both four-year state colleges in this region and with 1890 Land Grant Colleges. Tuition and fee increases for four-year state colleges ranged from 4.2% at Cheyney University (PA) to 39.6% at Glassboro State College (NJ). The increase at Delaware State College (5.3%) was well below the average increase of 11.8%. Delaware State College continues to have the lowest tuition and fees among the selected four-year state colleges. The out-of-state tuition and fees at Delaware State College increased 10.1% to $3,170, placing it second of the twelve colleges (ranked low to high), and well below the average cost of $4,043. Charges to out-of-state residents increased an average of 10.3% in this sector. Dramatic increases in both in-state and out-of-state charges at three institutions (Glassboro State, Kean, and Towson State colleges) contributed to higher percentage increases in this sector

Tuition and fees changes at the 1890 Land Grant Colleges varied widely over the last year. Two institutions reported decreases in tuition (Kentucky State University - 3.2%, and Prairie View A & M (TX) - 8.5%). Increases ranged from 0% at Alcorn State (MS) to 18.2% at South Carolina State. Delaware State College's 5.3% increase is above the average of 4.4%; if the two decreases (which probably result from difficulties in collecting data) are excluded, the average increase was 6.3%, which more accurately represents increases among these institutions. Delaware State College ranks fifth of the thirteen colleges in terms of tuition and fee charges (ranked low to high). The one-year increase in out-of-state charges at Delaware State College (10.1%) still places it below the average ($3,632) for this category of institution.

Delaware Tech increased tuition and fees by 6.1%, well below the average increase for regional community colleges of 19.0%. Tuition and fee changes ranged from a decrease of 3.4% at Salem Community College to an increase of 38.7% at Wor-Wic Technical Community College. Five colleges increased tuition by more than 24%. Out-of-state student charges increased 6.1% at Delaware Tech, to $2,340. The average out-of-state tuition and fees at regional community colleges is $3,485. Delaware Tech ranks third of the 11 community colleges (ranked low to high).

Table 21

Annual Tuition and Fees Comparison
Public Institutions in Adjacent States & Other Peer Institutions

State-Supported Universities	Resident Tuition and Fees						Out-of-State
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91
Pennsylvania State Univ.	$2,760	$2,994	$3,292	$3,610	$3,754	$4,048	$8,444
Temple University	3,092	3,350	3,564	3,894	4,046	4,354	7,952
University of Pittsburgh	3,010	3,220	3,486	3,836	4,086	4,314	8,886
Rutgers University	2,120	2,246	2,535	2,743	3,100	3,465	6,542
University of Maryland	1,496	1,601	1,740	1,896	2,097	2,269	6,325
University of Virginia	2,040	2,250	2,350	2,550	2,708	2,966	8,136
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE	2,100	2,205	2,385	2,738	2,960	3,126	7,916
State Colleges (4-year)							
West Chester University (PA)	1,731	1,811	1,985	2,250	2,298	2,398	4,432
Lincoln University (PA)	2,089	2,130	2,130	2,400	2,400	2,510	3,730
Cheyney University (PA)	1,775	1,880	2,030	2,340	2,388	2,488	4,522
Montclair State (NJ)	1,435	1,538	1,645	1,875	2,168	2,273	3,203
Glassboro State (NJ)	1,120	1,216	1,350	1,579	1,650	2,303	3,203
Kean College (NJ)	1,395	1,485	1,552	1,552	1,560	2,018	2,708
Salisbury State (MD)	1,656	1,886	1,996	2,110	2,188	2,350	4,016
Towson State (MD)	1,514	1,609	1,734	1,902	1,919	2,298	3,962
Morgan State (MD)	1,497	1,544	1,648	1,778	1,932	2,124	4,048
Virginia State	1,800	1,800	2,349	2,526	2,768	2,958	5,758
U. MD Eastern Shore	1,350	1,502	1,684	1,800	2,002	2,114	5,764
DELAWARE STATE	810	906	1,000	1,100	1,230	1,295	3,170
1890 Land-Grant Colleges							
Alabama A & M University	980	980	1,134	1,134	1,248	1,248	2,236
Ft. Valley State College (GA)	1,230	1,326	1,404	1,467	1,530	1,593	4,071
Kentucky State University	936	992	1,120	1,160	1,360	1,317	3,672
Southern University (LA)	762	1,124	1,130	1,364	1,488	1,576	3,098
Alcorn State (MS)	1,150	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,750	1,750	2,932
Lincoln University (MO)	806	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,320	1,340	2,660
N. Carolina A & T	938	938	989	999	1,107	1,214	5,745
Langston University (OK)	629	656	809	855	855	889	2,964
S. Carolina State	1,150	1,200	1,450	1,450	1,650	1,950	3,880
Texas Southern	N/A	480	870	870	896	970	4,090
Prairie View A & M (TX)	720	887	887	887	1,018	931	4,051
Tennessee State University	954	1,076	1,148	1,202	1,292	1,396	4,600
DELAWARE STATE	810	906	1,000	1,100	1,230	1,295	3,170

Community Colleges	Resident Tuition and Fees 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Out-of-State 1990-91
Bucks County Community College (PA)[1]	1,144	1,144	1,248	1,256	1,374	1,524	5,084
Delaware County Community College (PA)[2]	846	894	966	1,014	1,086	1,120	3,520
Community College of Philadelphia (PA)[3]	1,032	1,104	1,210	1,288	1,360	1,690	4,990
Camden County College (NJ)	754	814	902	938	938	1,264	1,364
Mercer County Community College (NJ)	780	840	890	890	1,120	1,290	4,200
Middlesex County College (NJ)[1]	750	780	976	1,114	1,118	1,508	2,978
Salem Community College (NJ)[1]	874	1,025	1,078	1,080	1,128	1,090	1,700
Chesapeake College (MD)4	549	602	667	804	804	1,114	4,754
Wor-Wic Technical Community College (MD)	561	612	660	708	750	1,040	4,370
Cecil Community College (MD)[1]	735	795	880	930	990	1,050	3,030
DELAWARE TECHNICAL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE	695	714	771	876	882	936	2,340

Source: College admissions offices.

*The funding of community colleges often includes support from counties, cities, school districts, or other municipal governments. The "resident" tuition and fees given here are the lowest tuition and fees charged for any category of student. The following footnotes specify for each college which residence category qualifies for the tuition and fee charges given here.

[1] county resident
[2] resident of sponsoring school district
[3] city resident
[4] resident of five-county area

Faculty Salaries

FACULTY SALARIES

The strength of the faculty directly influences the quality of academic programs and the reputation of colleges and universities. The development of a strong faculty is a long-term process involving appropriate recruiting strategies, incentives for development of existing faculty and effective allocation of faculty time to institutional missions. The financial resources available to an institution for faculty salaries, though not the sole ingredient, play a very significant part in this long-term building process.

Decisions related to the level of State salary increases for FY92 will be made over the next several months, and will directly affect, to varying degrees among institutions, faculty salaries.

With these decisions in mind, the Commission includes the following national and regional data which should be of general use in addressing the issue.

The data presented were processed, tabulated and analyzed for the American Association of University Professors by Maryse Eymonerie Associates.* All salaries are converted to reflect full-time nine-month positions and do not include fringe benefits. All salaries presented are for the 1989-90 academic year. Current year salary increases may have altered the relative standings shown. Nationally faculty salaries increased 6.1% from 1988-89 to 1989-90, up from the previous year's increase of 5.8%.

In Delaware, during this same period University of Delaware faculty salary (weighted average) increased 5.3%, Delaware State salaries increased 9.5% and DTCC average salary increased 9.3%.

The average salary figures used are subject to a number of factors, especially in a small institution. They do not necessarily reflect an official salary scale, but rather, salary paid to persons currently employed. Higher than normal longevity of current faculty in a certain rank, or heavy faculty turnover in a given year, for example, might distort the average for a particular rank, or institution.

* "The Annual Report of the Economic Status of the Profession 1988-89" ACADEME, March-April 1989.

The data presented in Tables 22, 23 and 24 are separated into institutional categories using the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) system which identifies institutions in Categories I-IV, as follows:

Category I	Doctoral-Level Institutions: institutions that offer the doctorate, and the most recent three years conferred an average of 15 or more doctorates in at least three disciplines.
Category IIA	Comprehensive Institution: institutions that award degrees above the bachelor's degree but do not qualify for Category I.
Category IIB	General Baccalaureate: institutions primarily emphasizing undergraduate education and which are not significantly engaged in post-baccalaureate education.
Category III	Two-Year College Level: confer at least 75 percent of degrees for work below bachelor level.
Category IV	Institutions without ranks (primarily two-year colleges).

Table 22 presents average salaries at Category I, IIA, III and IV institutions at five percentile ranking points. The average salaries by rank of comparable Delaware institutions are listed on the right with arrows indicating their relative percentile positions. While DTCC is assigned to Category IV because it does not use faculty rank, Category III is also included here because community colleges in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland do use academic rank and are classified in Category III. Many community colleges in other states are classified, like DTCC, as Category IV.

For a regional comparison the three Delaware institutions are compared with peer groups of nearby institutions. The institutions used in Table 23 are the institutions that the Commission has traditionally used for tuition comparison purposes. All of the UD comparison institutions are Category I universities. Delaware State is compared to state colleges which are classified as Category IIA. These institutions offer academic degrees beyond the Bachelor's in several fields - in most cases Master's degrees. The community colleges in neighboring states are classified as Category III institutions because they maintain academic ranks. Delaware Tech, like community colleges in many other states, is classified as Category IV, using no academic ranking.

It should be clear from the data in Tables 22 to 24 that faculty salaries at the three public institutions in Delaware are not among the highest in the nation or the region. When compared to national average salaries for public peer institutions, the University

of Delaware (with all ranks combined) is about 4% below average for Category I public institutions. Delaware State College salaries compared to public Category IIA institutions is 17% below average. Delaware Tech is 3% above the average public Category IV and the average public Category III institutions.

When the University of Delaware and Delaware State College salaries are compared to similar institutions in the region they are consistently low across faculty ranks.

In presenting "national average salaries" the Commission recognizes the ultimate incompatibility of paying mediocre salaries and aspiring to a better than mediocre system of higher education. The Commission, therefore, does not recommend the national average as targets for Delaware institutions. Current salaries (1989-90), however, fall short of even such minimal aspirations.

Table 22

Average 9-Month 1989-90 Salaries By AAUP Category, By Rank at Four National Percentile Points (in thousands)

Percentile	95	80	60	40	20	
Category I						UD
Professor	$72.3	$65.2	$61.0	$55.9	$50.6	$58.3
Associate	49.3	46.9	44.0	41.4	38.1	42.2
Assistant	41.7	38.7	36.8	35.0	33.0	34.5
Instructor	36.9	31.0	28.3	25.7	23.1	24.8
Category IIA						DSC
Professor	59.9	53.3	48.1	43.6	39.6	43.1
Associate	45.5	42.6	39.3	35.7	33.1	35.5
Assistant	38.5	35.4	32.7	30.5	28.3	30.6
Instructor	31.8	28.8	26.4	24.1	22.5	25.3
Category III						
Professor	49.9	45.4	40.7	37.3	32.4	
Associate	41.3	38.1	34.6	32.2	27.7	
Assistant	36.1	32.2	29.9	27.9	24.6	
Instructor	30.9	28.0	25.7	24.0	21.3	
Category IV						DTCC
No Rank	45.6	39.8	31.4	28.1	25.4	35.4

Table 23

Comparative 9-Month Average Salaries By Rank For 1989-90 At Public Institutions In Neighboring States (in thousands)

State Supported Universities	AAUP Categ.	Prof.	Assoc.	Asst.	Instr.	Weighted Average
Penn State U	I	$62.0	$44.3	$36.8	$22.4	$45.2
Temple U	I	56.0	44.4	36.0	30.1	46.7
U of Pittsburgh	I	61.2	43.9	36.1	23.1	46.0
Rutgers U	I	65.9	46.9	37.2	25.7	50.6
U of Maryland	I	65.1	46.1	38.2	26.9	49.5
U of Virginia	I	70.1	47.1	38.0	26.8	54.1
U DELAWARE	I	58.3	42.2	34.5	24.8	43.6
State Colleges						
Cheyney University	IIA	35.0	28.9	23.0	18.2	29.8
Monmouth College	IIA	51.3	42.3	32.7	*	41.9
Salisbury State	IIA	51.6	42.3	34.5	28.7	37.5
Towson State	IIA	52.0	43.3	36.0	29.2	41.2
Morgan State	IIA	52.2	43.4	35.1	29.1	40.9
Virginia State	IIA	44.6	38.3	34.9	28.4	37.3
UMD Eastern Shore	IIA	49.2	44.1	37.6	*	37.7
DELAWARE STATE	IIA	43.1	35.5	30.6	25.3	33.3
Community Colleges						
Cecil Community College	III	39.2	37.6	30.8	22.0	31.9
WOR-WIC Tech. (MD)	III	*	*	31.3	26.9	30.5
Salem Community College	III	*	*	32.2	28.3	32.7
CC of Baltimore	III	40.1	33.5	29.0	24.9	31.7
Camden Co. College	III	47.2	43.4	38.0	*	38.9
Mercer Co. CC	III	45.9	39.4	32.0	25.3	36.9
Delaware Co. CC	III	*	*	*	*	*
Chesapeake College (MD)	III	38.3	32.8	29.3	25.1	30.5
DTCC	IV					36.1
Southern	IV					34.8
Stanton/Wilmington	IV					36.3
Terry	IV					

* Salaries for these ranks or colleges are not listed in the 1989-90 AAUP report. Evidently these institutions did not complete the AAUP form MEA22.

Table 24

National Average 9-Month Salaries,
By Rank and Institutional Category For
Public Institutions, 1989-90 (in thousands)

Category I	Avg. Public	University of Delaware
Professor	$57.5	$58.3
Associate	42.0	42.2
Assistant	35.4	34.5
Instructor	24.6	24.8
All Ranks	45.5	43.6
Category IIA		**Delaware State College**
Professor	$49.6	$43.1
Associate	39.7	35.5
Assistant	32.7	30.6
Instructor	25.1	25.3
All Ranks	40.1	33.3
Category III		**DE Tech. & Comm. Coll.**
Professor	$43.0	-
Associate	35.9	-
Assistant	30.6	-
Instructor	25.8	-
All Ranks	34.6	35.4
Category IV	$34.5	$35.4

Table 24 compares average 9-month salaries for all public institutions, by AAUP category, with salaries at the three Delaware institutions.

Student Assistance

STATE FUNDED STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

During the past eleven years (FY81-FY91) State funding directed to student financial aid, in the form of scholarships and grants has increased 192% - from 2.4 million to 7.1 million. This increase outpaced increases in the CPI, increases in tuition at Delaware colleges, and increases in overall State funding per FTE. As impressive as this effort may seem, financial aid funding remains inadequate in meeting the financial need demonstrated by Delawareans. This is evidenced by the requests for an additional $1 million in financial aid for the next fiscal year. In comparisons with other states' efforts in this area, Delaware does not compare favorably, particularly in comparisons with other high-tuition states.

Because the State's $7.1 million financial aid appropriation makes up only a part of the $50 million scholarship, aid, and loan portfolio of the seven Delaware colleges, the significant state increases in financial aid funding have not been sufficient to make up for the double impact of tuition increases and federal cut-backs in financial aid. The eligibility of middle class families for federal assistance has been systematically reduced during the past several years primarily through new limitations on federally guaranteed loans.

In addition to issues related to overall financial aid funding, there are several policy questions which arise from the distribution pattern among institutions and agencies and among lines within institutional budgets. In 1969, the Academy for Educational Development, in a comprehensive study of higher education in Delaware, commented that the financial aid programs "resemble a patchwork quilt, consisting of a series of separate decisions made over the years to problems as they arose". In 1986 the Task Force to Study Higher Education in Delaware noted that "Delaware student financial aid programs may have become so specialized as to be incoherent in the aggregate". At that time Delaware appropriated funding for 17 separate financial aid programs; today there are twenty-two.

At the end of 1986 the Governor requested that the Postsecondary Education Commission and the Council of Presidents of the State supported colleges review the State's student aid programs and prepare recommendations. The Commission, with the consent of the Council, appointed an ad hoc committee of financial aid officers and other officials from all Delaware colleges to gather data for this purpose.

Table 25

DELAWARE SCHOLARSHIP/FINANCIAL AID FUNDING SINCE 1972*

FY	1972	1975	1978	1981	1984	1987	1990	1991	1992 Request
University of Delaware									
General Scholarships	273.0	909.0	1,024.0	1,024.0	1,224.0	1,224.0	1,224.0	1,224.0	1,374.0
Teacher Scholarships (Summer)	50.0	50.0	-	-	75.0	104.5	206.4	206.8	217.1
Scholarships	100.0	150.0	150.0	300.0	350.0	825.0	973.0	1,201.1	1,269.2
Aid to Needy Students	57.0	57.0	542.0	542.0	542.0	542.0	742.0	758.1	942.0
Academic Incentive Fund	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Title VI - Scholarships	-	-	-	-	172.2	673.2	850.3	901.3	1,050.3
Student Employment Program	-	-	-	-	-	156.8	156.8	136.8	136.8
Carvel Scholarships	-	-	-	-	-	150.0	200.0	200.0	100.0
TOTAL UD	480.0	1,166.0	1,716.0	1,916.0	2,213.2	3,775.5	4,432.5	4,728.1	5,189.4
Delaware Technical & Community College									
Aid to Needy Students	-	25.0	25.0	44.0	48.3	112.2	238.7	253.7	315.0
Academic Incentive Funds	-	-	-	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
NDSL Match	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	7.6	7.6	7.6
TOTAL DTCC	-	25.0	25.0	69.0	73.3	166.7	296.3	311.3	372.6

Delaware State College									
Scholarships	50.0	50.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	86.0	112.0	154.0	384.4
Academic Incentive Funds	–	–	–	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Title VI Scholarships	–	–	–	–	87.5	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0
Athletic Grant	–	–	–	–	–	73.1	83.1	83.1	83.1
Teacher Scholarships (Summer)	–	–	–	–	18.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
Mishoe Scholarships	–	–	–	–	–	–	50.0	50.0	50.0
Aid to Needy Students	–	–	–	–	–	–	80.0	120.0	120.0
TOTAL DSC	50.0	50.0	56.0	81.0	186.5	365.1	531.1	613.1	843.5
Postsecondary Education Commission									
Scholarship Fund	150.0	150.0	350.0	350.0	375.0	706.5	886.9	894.9	1,073.3
Merit-Based Scholarships	–	–	–	–	–	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
Christa McAuliffe Teacher	–	–	–	–	–	50.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
Nursing Incentive	–	–	–	–	–	–	50.0	200.0	200.0
B. Bradford Barnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.0	13.0	25.0
Workforce Development Scholarships	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL DPEC	150.0	150.0	350.0	350.0	375.0	956.5	1,442.9	1,507.9	2,771.6
STATE TOTAL	680.0	1,391.0	2,147.0	2,416.0	2,848.2	5,263.8	6,702.8	7,160.4	9,177.1

*Amounts do not include funds appropriated directly or indirectly as matching funds for the Federal College Work-Study Program.

The committee's report was completed in 1988. On the basis of the data contained in that report, the Commission concluded that there was no sound rationale for the current pattern of funding and that the State should view financial aid funding as an important public policy issue rather than dealing with it in a piecemeal fashion across institutional budgets.

The Postsecondary Education Commission has consistently recommended that the State commit itself to a student-based distribution of financial aid by providing additional funds to the State's centralized grant program - the Delaware Postsecondary Scholarship Fund. The value of this recommendation is in having the additional funding available to all Delaware residents who need assistance, regardless of their college choice. Such a policy would preclude the need to guess about the relative need of Delaware students at one institution compared to another, and would distribute financial aid on the basis of individual student need rather than institutional budget priorities or political clout.

An historical perspective on the pattern of financial aid funding since 1972 and requests submitted for FY92 is presented on the following page, Table 25.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

While scholarships and grants are the most desirable form of student assistance from the student's point of view, the largest source of assistance for students and parents - particularly those from middle income families - is loans.

The State of Delaware, through the Postsecondary Education Commission's Delaware Higher Education Loan Program (DHELP) participates in the federally authorized program of guaranteed loans for education.

The major participants in the Guaranteed Student Loan Programs are: private lending institutions, guarantee agencies, the federal government, students and/or parents of students.

Private lending institutions (usually banks or credit unions) provide the capital. They are the source of the education loan funds.

Guarantee Agencies are often state agencies like DHELP. These agencies provide private lenders with a "guarantee" which is essentially an insurance policy. If the lender is unsuccessful in collecting the loan, the guarantee agency - in accordance with its insurance agreement - purchases the defaulted loan. Without this guarantee/insurance against default most lending institutions would be unwilling to risk making unsecured loans to students.

In addition to authorizing the program and providing the guidelines, the federal government provides subsidies to both the student borrower and to the guarantee agencies. The federal government pays an interest subsidy to the lender on behalf of students who meet financial need qualifications of the program. The government also provides reinsurance and some subsidies to guarantee agencies.

Over the past 24 years, Delaware students have received assistance in the form of loans guaranteed by the Delaware Higher Education Loan Program. Approximately 41,000 students have received a total of about $181.9 million. DHELP has been part of the Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission since 1985.

The tables that follow describe current activity and recent trends history of the Delaware Higher Education Loan Program.

Table 26 lists the number of disbursements and dollar amount of loans made for students at each Delaware institution during FY 1990. Also listed is the sum totals relating to loans made for Delawareans attending postsecondary institutions out of state. Table 27 lists the amount of loans for students at each Delaware institution for the last five years. It also provides the total amount of loans made for Delawareans attending postsecondary institutions out of state. It is important to note that the volume described in Tables 26 and 27 represents volume of loans guaranteed by DHELP, and does not describe the total loan volume at any of the institutions listed. Most Delaware schools have some students who borrow through guarantee agencies in other states.

Table 28 shows DHELP's volume by type of loan over a five year period.

Table 30 shows DHELP loan volume by lender over a five year period.

Table 29 describes the disposition of DHELP's cumulative volume of loans over a five year period. It lists the dollar amount of loans which have been paid in full and it categorizes loans still outstanding according to whether: 1) the loans have entered the repayment phase; 2) they are in a pre-repayment phase because the student is still in school; 3) the borrower has entered repayment but has received an authorized deferment; or 4) the loan has been purchased as a default and has still not been completely repaid. It is important to note that the status of loans in a guarantee agency portfolio shows the risk level of the agency. There is no risk associated with loans which have been paid in full. The greatest risk is associated with the loans which have not yet entered the repayment phase (most defaults occur before any payments are made on the loan). Loans in repayment are a liability for the agency until they are completely repaid, but these represent less risk than the in-school loans. The agency no longer is at risk with the volume of defaults because it has already experienced the risk and purchased the loan. According to agreements with the federal government, DHELP attempts to collect on those loans indefinitely until such time as payment in full is received.

Table 26

Loans Guaranteed For Students At Delaware Schools and
Totals for Students at Out-Of-State Schools
FY 1990

School	Stafford (GSL) Loan Program		PLUS/SLS Programs		Total Loan Stafford, PLUS, SLS	
	Number	$ Amount	Number	$ Amount	Number	$ Amount
Associated Business Careers	25	63,000	15	31,457	40	94,457
Beebe Hospital Nursing School	10	10,156	-0-	-0-	10	10,156
Brandywine Beauty Academy	73	89,864	4	12,000	77	101,864
Career Institute	138	194,250	6	5,977	144	200,227
Delaware State College	157	167,079	32	83,494	189	250,573
DE Tech. & Comm. College						
Southern Campus	51	36,649	25	26,274	76	62,923
Terry Campus	20	12,464	3	1,800	23	14,264
Wilmington/Stanton	83	62,177	44	63,300	127	125,477
Goldey Beacom College	313	377,935	46	124,100	359	502,035
Kelly's Beauty School	128	168,584	-0-	-0-	128	168,584
Schilling-Douglas School	89	109,187	16	24,234	105	133,421
Star Tech. Inst.	79	75,514	4	3,760	83	79,274
University of Delaware	1,337	1,724,451	244	752,501	1,581	2,476,952
USA Training Academy	59	113,509	-0-	-0-	59	113,509
Wesley College	287	362,360	45	118,814	332	481,174
Widener University	528	84,959	12	32,591	64	117,550
Widener U. School of Law	195	691,495	121	255,107	316	946,602
Wilmington College	191	266,787	26	62,080	217	328,867
DELAWARE TOTALS	3,287	4,610,420	643	1,597,489	3,930	6,207,909
OUT-OF-STATE SCHOOLS	2,830	5,071,489	512	1,367,183	3,342	6,438,672
TOTAL LOANS DISBURSED	6,117	9,681,909	1,155	2,964,672	7,272	12,646,581

Table 27

DHELP Loan Volume Guaranteed: For Students at Delaware Schools and
Totals for Students at Out-Of-State Schools

School	FY 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Associated Business Careers	-0-	-0-	14,500	61,624	94,457
Beebe Hospital School of Nursing	7,571	15,104	14,357	13,550	10,156
Brandywine Beauty Academy	5,800	5,000	32,024	122,112	101,864
Career Institute	-0-	-0-	4,625	32,706	200,227
Delaware Beauty College	3,451	2,500	1,313	-0-	-0-
Delaware State College	348,609	213,946	176,029	312,913	250,573
DTCC - Southern Campus	209,005	91,607	73,181	106,942	62,923
DTCC - Terry Campus	194,055	187,350	106,910	77,171	14,264
DTCC - Wilmington/Stanton Campus	275,446	181,538	149,286	149,671	125,477
Dover Beauty Academy	16,029	10,648	2,625	-0-	-0-
Goldey-Beacom College	362,296	247,985	413,765	485,548	502,035
Kelly's Beauty School	-0-	-0-	13,225	21,720	168,584
Schilling-Douglas	24,000	23,759	48,945	109,070	133,421
Star Tech.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	79,274
University of Delaware	2,202,527	2,952,198	1,976,264	1,836,131	2,476,952
USA Training Academy	5,000	2,500	-0-	216,533	113,509
Wesley College	266,766	283,495	328,447	363,074	481,174
Widener University	105,025	122,184	192,128	162,193	117,550
Widener Univ., School of Law	290,562	291,777	443,561	836,453	946,602
Wilmington College	158,324	158,606	210,205	244,758	328,867
Other Delaware Schools	21,500	11,515	5,125	-0-	-0-
TOTAL DELAWARE SCHOOLS	4,495,966	4,801,712	4,206,515	5,152,169	6,207,909
TOTAL OUT-OF-STATE SCHOOLS	6,376,927	6,966,243	6,449,903	5,630,272	6,438,672
DHELP TOTALS	10,872,893	11,767,955	10,656,418	10,782,441	12,646,581

Table 28

DHELP Annual Volume FY 1986 - FY 1990

Fiscal Year	Stafford (GSL) Number	Stafford (GSL) $ Amount	PLUS (Parent) Loans Number	PLUS (Parent) Loans $ Amount	SLS (Student) Loans Number	SLS (Student) Loans $ Amount	Total Loans Number	Total Loans $ Amounts
1986	4,176	10,004,220	233	607,572	97	261,101	4506	10,872,893
1987	4,212	10,806,213	220	664,767	114	296,975	4546	11,767,955
1988	3,344	9,165,509	369	983,385	201	507,524	3914	10,656,418
1989	3,033	8,631,709	377	1,288,844	276	861,888	3686	10,782,441
1990	6,117	9,681,909	648	1,775,189	507	1,189,483	7272	12,646,581

Table 29

Cumulative History and Status of DHELP Loan Portfolio

Fiscal Year	In-School Status	Deferment Status	Repayment Status	Default (Bad Debt) Status	Total Loans Outstanding	Total Loans Paid-in-Full
1986	41,923,981	7,363,416	74,067,408	4,025,551	127,380,356	13,351,503
1987	37,188,017	7,734,367	83,256,996	4,480,223	132,659,603	18,331,903
1988	29,456,564	4,785,952	95,051,860	4,848,496	134,142,872	26,171,450
1989	25,512,016	3,654,163	104,340,063	4,665,421	138,171,663	30,983,460
1990	23,922,225	2,904,966	110,185,654	5,314,932	142,327,779	39,562,578

Table 30

Loan Volume by Lender 1986 - 1990

Lender	FY 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Baltimore Trust Co.	$94,700	$103,213	$67,593	$95,142	$32,927
Bank of Delaware	1,795,599	2,103,395	1,673,480	1,836,767	3,513,835
Beneficial National Bank	20,400	2,500	2,500	-0-	-0-
Delaware Savings & Loan Assoc.	2,500	1,900	2,211	-0-	-0-
Delaware Trust Co.	2,846,250	3,029,508	2,950,788	3,170,407	3,368,472
Dover Federal Credit Union	68,818	75,298	86,855	90,140	100,073
First National Bank of Wyoming	89,486	82,214	41,717	54,456	28,994
J. C. Penney National Bank	63,755	59,211	38,211	45,197	44,625
Louviers Federal Credit Union	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Marine Midland Bank (DE)	-0-	-0-	4,000	286,338	263,161
Maryland National	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	206,294
Mellon Bank	1,194,815	1,249,496	1,089,153	892,045	659,285
Meritor Savings Bank	-0-	-0-	2,625	114,184	498,306
Signet Bank	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	47,066
Sussex Trust Co.	352,164	266,018	284,861	35,994	-0-
Wilmington Trust Co.	4,344,406	4,796,202	4,412,424	4,161,771	3,883,543
	10,872,893	11,767,955	10,656,418	10,782,441	12,646,581

STATE SUPPORT TO DELAWARE RESIDENTS WHO MUST PURCHASE THEIR EDUCATION IN OTHER STATES

The State of Delaware has for many years recognized the limitations imposed by its population size and financial resources in offering the variety of specialized higher education opportunities needed by its citizens. Action of the General Assembly in 1953 in creating the "Higher Education Scholarship" program is evidence of the State's long-standing concern in this regard. That program (now part of the broader Delaware Postsecondary Scholarship Fund) provides a source of financial assistance for students studying at colleges in programs not available at Delaware's tax-supported colleges.

In a similar (though more complex) vein, the Delaware Institute for Medical Education and Research (DIMER) was established in 1969. One part of this program guarantees medical education slots for qualified Delaware residents at Jefferson Medical College. Another part provides scholarship assistance to these students, and a third section provides funding for medical education programs of the Wilmington Medical Center and Health Sciences at the University of Delaware.

Following DIMER, two other programs were established to guarantee places for qualified Delaware residents in professional schools. The Delaware Institute for Veterinary Medical Education (DIVME) provides for the purchase of positions in the colleges of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and at Cornell University. The Optometric Institutional Aid program is a contractual arrangement with the Pennsylvania College of Optometry to provide space for qualified Delaware students.

Finally, in 1980 the Delaware Institute of Dental Education and Research was created by the 130th General Assembly. The FY90 State Budget included funds to provide for payment of three dental internships. This program differs from the other described in this section, in that, to date, funding for education outside the State has not been established. Such funding, however, would be permissible under the program.

Table 31

Summary of State Support to Students Enrolled in Programs of Study Outside the State of Delaware*

	FY79	FY81	FY83	FY85	FY87	FY89	FY91	FY92 Request**
DIMER								
Contract Positions -	$800.0	$950.0	$1,047.4	-	-	-	$1,100.0	-
Scholarships	50.0	100.0	105.0	$ 157.0	$ 190.0	$ 231.5	$ 182.0	$ 232.0
Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	275.0	-
TOTAL	$850.0	$1,050.0	$1,362.4	$1,488.4	$1,643.0	$1,708.7	$1,557.0	$1,634.9
Notes: Students pay regular Jefferson tuition. Data on contract positions and operations not available in same years.								
DIVME								
Contract Positions -	$ 36.0	$ 105.0	$ 164.0	$ 155.0	$ 148.0	$ 146.5	$ 129.5	$ 178.0
Note: Students repay 25% of contract costs and pay regular tuition.								
DIDER								
Dental Intern Positions	-	-	-	$ 40.0	$ 91.7	$ 93.5	$ 93.5	$ 98.2
Optometric Institutional Aid								
Contract Positions -	$ 16.0	$ 36.0	$ 28.0	$ 16.0	$ 28.0	$ 28.0	$ 12.0	$ 20.0
Note: Students repay 25% of contract cost and are required to practice in Delaware. Tuition is reduced by the amount of the contract ($4,000)								
Other Out-Of-State Grants*								
Maximum grant: $1,000 Major fields of study are: Architecture, Audiology, Dentistry, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy	$200.0	$ 210.0	$ 250.0	$ 186.7	$ 127.1	$ 165.0	$ 145.6	$ 150.0

*Those scholarships (need-based grants) awarded to students attending college in other states in programs not provided at Delaware's tax-assisted colleges. These grants are part of the larger Delaware Postsecondary Scholarship Fund.

**Amounts reflect highest budget level request.

Delaware College Enrollment

DELAWARE COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

Delaware's college headcount enrollment for the Fall of 1990 reached an all-time high of 41,403 students. The headcount (total of full- and part-time students) for the Fall of 1990 increased 3.7% from that of 1989. The 1989 headcount, in turn, represented a 4.4% increase over the Fall of 1988.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) enrollment (calculated as full-time students plus one-third of part-time students) increased by 917 FTE students or 3.1% from the previous year, reflecting an increase in both full-time and part-time students.

The part-time student increase was larger than the full-time student increase (5.5% and 2.6% respectively) which slightly increased the percentage of part-time students in the college population from 39.2% in 1989 to 39.8% in 1990.

Delaware's college enrollment increases are not unique in the nation but do surpass the nation's average. According to a College Board report, enrollment at the nation's colleges increased 8% between 1980 and 1988. Delaware's increase during that same period was 13.4%. The U. S. Department of Education reports that enrollment at U. S. colleges rose 3.4% between 1988 and 1989. In Delaware, the increase for that period was 4.4%.

While enrollment increased 22.8% between 1980 and 1990 the number of first-time freshmen enrolling at Delaware colleges actually decreased 7.8%. This situation also reflects the national trend. Colleges, in Delaware and nationally have increased their enrollment, while first-time entrants to the pipelines have not increased. This phenomenon is explained in part by the uneven growth between part-time and full-time students in the enrollment mix. Part-time degree-seeking students obviously remain in the schools enrollment for a longer period of time than full-time students.

Nationally, between 1980 and 1988 the part-time student population rose 17.3% while full-time enrollment increased only 1.8 percent. In Delaware between 1980 and 1990 part-time enrollment increased 42% while full-time enrollment increased only 12%. In recent years, however, the direction of increases has been mixed. From 1988 to 1989

the full-time increase more than doubled the increase in part-time students. From 1989 the increase in part-time students was larger (857) than that of full-time students (632).

The enrollment trends of the past ten years have defied earlier predictions of decline. At the same time these trends do little to inform new predictions.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT

As indicated in Table 32 Delaware Tech had the greatest percentage (9.8%) increase in enrollment from Fall of 1989 to Fall of 1990. The Parallel Program recorded the largest (6.8%) annual decrease. The total State headcount enrollment increased by 3.7%.

The combined enrollment of the independent colleges increased 3.0% (230 students). The combined increase of the public institutions was 3.9% (1,259 students). The public institutions enrolled 81.3% of Delaware's total headcount.

FULL AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT

Full-time enrollment as percentage of total student headcount decreased slightly from 1989 to 1990. For the Fall of 1989 full-time enrollment accounted for 60.8% of headcount, compared to 60.1% in Fall of 1990. The numbers of full and part-time students at each campus are presented in Table 33. The percentage distribution of full-time and part-time students at each college is presented in Table 34.

Delaware State College has the highest percentage of full-time students (75%). At Delaware State College, Widener University (DE), Wesley College and the University of Delaware, full-time enrollment makes up more than half of the headcount. Wilmington College has the highest percentage of part-time students, at 72%. Delaware Tech has shown a consistent trend in increasing the percentage of part-time students during the fifteen year period shown in Table 34.

Table 32

Headcount (full-time plus part-time) Enrollment In Degree, Diploma & Certificate Programs for Delaware Colleges
Fall 1975 - Fall 1990

Fall of	UD	DSC	DTCC	DTCC-UD Parallel Program	Wesley	Goldey Beacom	Wilmington	Widener University Delaware Campus	Widener University Delaware Law School	Total
1975	19,080	2,174	6,269	*	Data collected for these years was aggregate data for "all independent colleges"					32,830
1976	19,035	2,167	5,501	*						31,505
1977	19,018	2,128	5,095	*						30,960
1978	18,795	2,129	5,523	*	1,127	1,460	767	1,120	742	31,663
1979	18,731	2,051	6,209	266	1,267	1,490	740	1,288	757	32,799
1980	18,841	2,083	6,679	309	1,316	1,662	782	1,299	764	33,735
1981	18,241	2,128	7,030	376	1,322	1,802	985	1,928	813	34,625
1982	18,231	2,151	7,164	384	1,194	1,863	877	1,579	864	34,307
1983	17,859	2,113	7,177	374	1,148	1,993	1,213	2,106	864	34,847
1984	17,714	2,209	7,001	369	1,472	1,918	1,060	1,936	885	34,564
1985	17,754	2,290	7,073	408	1,083	1,896	971	1,831	910	34,216
1986	18,203	2,327	7,508	428	1,044	1,840	1,227	1,612	932	35,121
1987	18,551	2,389	7,675	516	1,086	1,785	1,453	1,637	1,042	36,134
1988	19,212	2,510	9,082	606	1,187	1,827	1,482	1,154	1,180	38,240
1989	19,829	2,603	9,309	648	1,249	1,920	1,698	1,130	1,528	39,914
1990	20,214	2,606	10,224	604	1,168	1,886	1,796	1,032	1,873	41,403
% Of Total Enrollment 1990	48.8%	6.3%	24.7%	1.5%	2.8%	4.6%	4.3%	7.0%		100%
% Change 1989-1990	1.9%	0.1%	9.8%	(6.8%)	(6.5%)	(1.8%)	5.8%	9.3%		3.7%

Enrollment in the parallel program, a DTCC/UD joint venture, for these years was included in the UD figures.

Table 33

Fall Enrollment 1990

By Full-Time/Part-Time, Graduate/Undergraduate Status and Sex

	Full-Time				Part-Time				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Delaware State College	888	1,022	18	33	170	263	61	151	2,606
University of Delaware	5,903	7,574	834	601	1,912	2,263	516	611	20,214
Parallel Program	224	244	–	–	60	76	–	–	604
DTCC									
Southern	394	803	–	–	614	953	–	–	2,764
Wilmington/Stanton	866	1,003	–	–	1,556	2,291	–	–	5,716
Terry	178	325	–	–	469	772	–	–	1,744
DTCC Total	1,438	2,131	–	–	2,639	4,016	–	–	10,224
Wesley College	409	446	–	–	123	190	–	–	1,168
Goldey-Beacom College	289	577	–	–	266	754	–	–	1,886
Wilmington College	211	245	24	24	271	585	191	245	1,796
Widener University, DE	151	302	800	524	181	398	339	210	2,905
TOTALS	9,513	12,541	1,676	1,182	5,622	8,545	1,107	1,217	41,403

Table 34

Percentage Full-Time (FT) and Part-Time (PT) Enrollment at Delaware Colleges
Fall 1975 - Fall 1990

Fall of	UD		DSC		DTCC		Wesley		Goldey-Beacom		Wilmington		Widener DE Campus	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
1975	68	32	80	20	52	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	69	31	81	19	56	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	71	29	78	22	52	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	72	28	76	24	47	53	60	40	65	35	34	66	66	34
1979	73	27	76	24	48	52	51	49	54	46	40	60	68	32
1980	74	26	76	24	47	53	53	47	50	50	56	44	66	34
1981	75	25	76	24	46	54	47	53	41	59	47	53	67	33
1982	74	26	76	24	45	55	46	54	44	56	47	53	62	38
1983	75	25	74	26	46	54	46	54	49	51	25	75	50	50
1984	76	24	74	26	41	59	35	65	50	50	27	73	57	43
1985	77	23	71	29	37	63	51	49	48	52	27	73	57	43
1986	76	24	65	35	35	65	59	41	45	55	32	68	62	38
1987	76	24	66	34	34	66	61	39	44	56	26	74	62	38
1988	76	24	70	30	33	67	70	30	46	54	25	75	57	43
1989	75	25	73	27	34	66	70	30	47	53	25	75	62	38
1990	74	26	75	25	35	65	73	27	46	54	28	72	61	39

Figure 4

Full-Time & Part-Time Student Enrollment 1981-1990

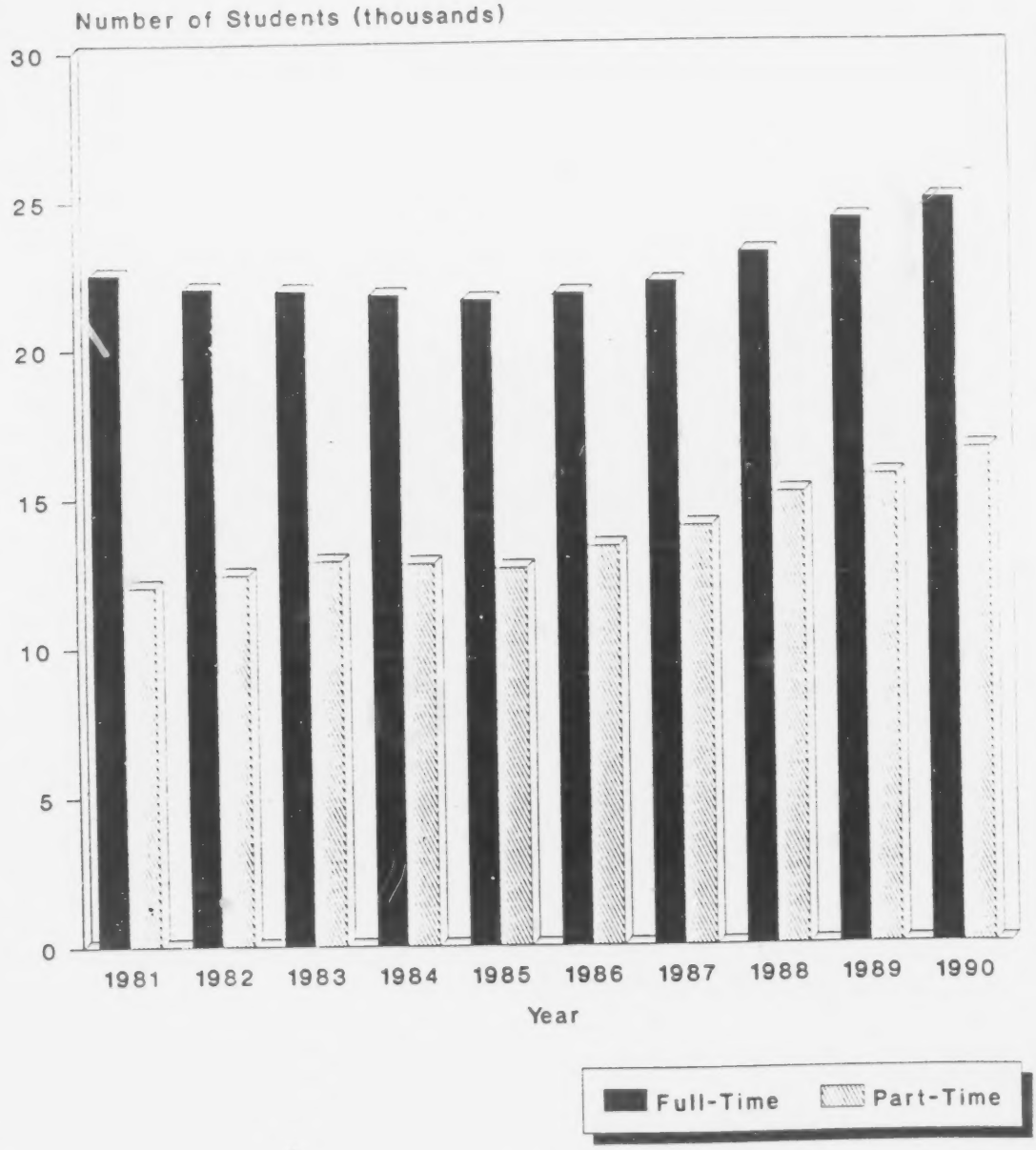


Table 35

Full-Time Equivalent* Enrollment At
Delaware Colleges, Fall 1986 - 1990

Fall	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Delaware State College	1,777	1,851	2,013	2,127	2,176
University of Delaware	15,336	15,578	16,076	16,466	16,679
Parallel	379	436	546	576	513
DTCC					
Southern	1,087	1,168	1,396	1,528	1,719
Wilmington/Stanton	2,366	2,295	2,681	2,891	3,151
Terry	806	825	946	823	960
Total DTCC	4,259	4,288	5,037	5,242	5,787
Wesley	757	803	946	1,000	960
Goldey-Beacom College	1,164	1,117	1,170	1,236	1,206
Wilmington College	668	736	745	853	935
Widener University, DE	1,898	2,006	1,663	1,992	2,153
TOTAL	26,238	26,815	28,186	29,492	30,409
% Increase	1.7%	2.2%	5.1%	4.6%	3.1%

*Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment can be calculated in several different ways. Since there is no uniform FTE calculation used in the State, the Commission has consistently used the following rough calculation to arrive at full-time-equivalency for all colleges: (Full-time students) + (Part-time students ÷ 3) = FTE.

MALE/FEMALE COMPOSITION

Women students outnumbered men in headcount enrollment in the Fall of 1990 by 5,607. This was more than the 5,414 majority held by women in 1989, but the overall percentage of women remains at 57% of total headcount enrollment. Table 37 shows a trend since 1978 toward higher percentage participation by women. In contrast to the faster, consistent increase in women as a percentage of total headcount up to 1981, the past eight years' data would indicate a leveling of that trend. Nationally the same trend has been occurring and most researchers feel that the current proportional representation of men and women will remain about the same over the next several years.

There is a difference in male/female composition between part-time and full-time student populations. Women constitute 55.0% of full-time enrollment and 59% of part-time enrollment. There is also a difference in male/female composition between graduate and undergraduate populations. Women make up 58% of the undergraduate headcount and 46% of the graduate headcount. The lowest representation for women is in the category of full-time graduate students where women constitute 41% of that population.

Table 36 shows the male/female composition of each college in the State. Goldey-Beacom College records the highest percentage of female students and Widener University's Delaware Campus the lowest. Women are the majority within all colleges in the State.

FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN

Table 38 presents numbers of full and part-time (combined) first-time freshmen. First-time freshmen are entering students who have not previously attended any college, and thus represent the new entrants into the college market. First-time freshman enrollment may indicate future enrollment trends, and may be the most sensitive measure of the effects of changes in tuition, financial aid, or other economic variables. It is felt that, in combination, data on enrollment, first-time freshmen and degrees awarded can provide an overall perspective on enrollment pattern characteristics.

As indicated in Table 38, the number of first-time freshmen decreased by 596 between 1989 and 1990, a decrease of 7.2%. This increase follows an 2.7% increase the previous year. The number of first-time freshmen is the largest recorded since 1986. The year to year fluctuations in numbers of first-time freshmen in Table 38 indicate no consistent trend.

RESIDENCE OF FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN*

Table 39 indicates the Fall 1990 residence status (Delaware or out-of-state) of first-time freshmen for Delaware colleges. The data do not include transfer students, unclassified students, or first-time graduate and law students.

While the percentage of first-time freshmen who are from other states increased only 2.3 percentage points since 1988, the ten-year trend indicates a more dramatic increase in out-of-state freshmen. In 1981, freshmen coming from other states made up 32% of Delaware freshman enrollment. By 1983 that figure climbed to 45%. Table 39 displays the percentages for 1986, 1988 and 1990.

First-time freshmen who are residents of Delaware are in the majority at three schools - Delaware Tech, Wilmington College and Goldey-Beacom College. Out-of-state students are the majority of first-time freshmen at four of the seven Delaware colleges.

Table 36

Men and Women Students As A Percentage
of Total Headcount Enrollment, Fall 1990, By Institution

	Men	Women
University of Delaware	45.3%	54.7%
Delaware State College	43.6%	56.4%
Delaware Technical & Community College		
Southern	36.5%	61.5%
Terry	37.1%	62.9%
Wilmington/Stanton	42.4%	57.6%
Goldey-Beacom College	29.4%	70.6%
Wesley College	45.5%	54.5%
Widener University, DE	50.6%	49.4%
Wilmington College	37.7%	62.3%

Table 37

Men and Women Students As A Percentage
Of Total State Headcount, Fall 1978 - 1990

Year	Men	Women
1978	48%	52%
1979	46%	54%
1980	45%	55%
1981	44%	56%
1982	45%	55%
1983	45%	55%
1984	44%	56%
1985	44%	56%
1986	43%	57%
1987	43%	57%
1988	43%	57%
1989	43%	57%
1990	43%	57%

Table 38

First-Time Freshmen (Headcount) Enrollment
(Full and Part-Time)

In Degree, Diploma & Certificate Programs
Fall 1978 - Fall 1990

	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1990
University of Delaware	3,292	3,358	3,466	3,666	3,495	3,685	3,315	3,271
Delaware State College	422	425	453	428	386	530	594	539
Delaware Techical & Community College								
Southern	536	925	506	495	558	652	763	775
Stanton/Wilmington	1,480	1,662	1,266	934	1,213	1,363	1,618	1,582
Terry	435	455	388	413	468	509	498	406
Wesley College	289	342	268	547	277	368	414	300
Goldey-Beacom College	559	374	404	416	484	370	369	300
Widener University, Delaware Campus	699	537	525	744	446	362*	301	190
Wilmington College	71	201	171	68	141	179	355	268
TOTAL**	7,783	8,279	7,447	7,711	7,468	8,016	8,227	7,631

*School of Hotel/Restaurant Management included prior to 1987.
**Parallel Program students double counted - in DTCC and UD figures.

Table 39

First-Time Freshmen* By State of Residence
Fall 1986, 1988 and 1990 (Headcount)

		1986		1988		1990	
		Delaware	Non-Delaware	Delaware	Non-Delaware	Delaware	Non-Delaware
University of Delaware	No.	1,348	2,147	1,457	2,228	1,200	2,071
	%	38.6%	61.4%	39.5%	60.5%	36.7%	63.3%
Delaware State College	No.	158	228	252	276	251	288
	%	40.9%	59.1%	47.7%	52.3%	46.6%	53.4%
DTCC Southern	No.	500	58	594	58	719	56
	%	89.56%	10.4%	91.1%	8.9%	92.8%	7.2%
DTCC Terry	No.	457	11	497	12	395	11
		97.6%	2.4%	97.6%	2.4%	97.3%	2.7%
DTCC-Stanton/ Wilmington	No.	1,146	67	1,258	105	1,453	129
	%	94.5%	5.5%	92.3%	7.7%	91.8%	8.2%
Goldey-Beacom College	No.	289	221	200	170	167	133
	%	56.7%	43.3%	54.1%	45.9%	55.7%	44.3%
Wesley College	No.	94	183	105	263	83	217
	%	33.9%	66.1%	28.5%	71.5%	27.8%	72.2%
Widener Univ. DE Campus	No.	124	322	105	257	32	158
	%	27.8%	72.2%	29.0%	70.1%	16.8%	83.2%
Wilmington College	No.	394	47	100	79	223	45
	%	89.3%	10.7%	55.9%	44.1%	83.2%	16.8%
TOTAL	No.	4,510	3,284	4,568	3,448	4,523	3,108
	%	57.9%	42.1%	57.0%	43.0%	59.3%	40.7%

*Does not include first-time graduate students or law students.

Table 40 lists the percentage of Delaware college first-time, out-of-state freshmen who are residents of selected states. Only those states from which 25 or more students come are listed.

In 1990 out-of-state, first-time freshmen at Delaware institutions represent 40 states, the District of Columbia, and foreign countries. While their number over the eight year period increased by approximately 40%, the distribution of "feeder" states has remained relatively stable. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York, in that order provide the largest number of students arriving as freshmen on Delaware campuses. Students from these four states account for approximately 89% of all out-of-state freshmen.

Table 40

Percentage of 1981, 1986, 1988 and 1990 Out-Of-State First-Time Freshmen at Delaware Colleges From Selected States

	1981	1986	1988	1990
Pennsylvania	29.2%	30.5%	29.9%	28.0%
Maryland	21.7%	19.1%	17.8%	18.8%
New Jersey	33.2%	35.7%	34.2%	32.1%
Virginia	1.2%	1.1%	1.9%	1.9%
New York	6.1%	7.9%	9.2%	9.6%
Connecticut		1.3%	1.9%	2.4%
Other	8.6%	4.4%	5.1%	7.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TRANSFER STUDENTS

In addition to first-time freshmen, another group of "new" students arriving at colleges each year are students who transfer from other institutions. In 1990, Delaware institutions received a total of 1,723 undergraduate transfers. Of these, 1,173 (68%) were Delawareans transferring between two Delaware colleges or to a Delaware college from out-of-state; 32% were out-of-state students.

Numbers of Delaware and out-of-state transfer students enrolling at each institution in the Fall of 1990 are displayed in Table 41.

Table 41

Transfer Students Enrolling at Delaware Colleges, Fall, 1990

	Delaware	Non-Delaware	Total
University of Delaware	349	321	670
Delaware State College	97	54	151
DTCC - Southern	73*	13*	86*
DTCC - Terry	16*	2*	18*
DTCC - Stanton/Wilmington	173*	20*	193*
Goldey-Beacom College	99	23	122
Wesley College	19	16	35
Widener Univ., DE Campus	4	13	17
Wilmington College	343	88	431
	1,173	550	1,723

*1988 Data - Data not available for 1990.

RACIAL COMPOSITION

White students constituted 83.4% of the higher education headcount in Delaware in the Fall of 1990. Black students accounted for 11.4% and the Hispanic category made up 1.3%. As indicated in Table 44, 1.7% of enrollment was Asian and "others" made up the remaining 2.5%. "Others" include American Indians, Alaskan Natives and non-resident aliens.

Blacks, as a percent of higher education headcount increased slightly from 11.3% in 1988 to 11.4% in 1990. During that same period, the Hispanic enrollment increased from 0.9% to 1.3%.

Compared to undergraduates as a whole, the first-time freshman class contained a larger percentage of Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics and a smaller percentage of Whites. This difference could indicate an increasing number of minorities are entering the system, or that minorities are not retained in the system to the extent that White students are. One year's data cannot inform us on this issue.

Table 42

Racial Composition of Delaware Undergraduate Student Body
Fall 1990

		Non-Resident Alien	Black, Non-Hispanic	American Indian Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White	Race Unknown	TOTAL
All Undergraduates	N	288	4,372	91	645	484	30,192	149	36,221
	%	0.8%	12.1%	0.2%	1.8%	1.3%	83.4%	0.4%	100%
First-Time Freshman Only	N	38	1,128	24	152	149	6,125	15	7,631
	%	0.5%	14.8%	0.3%	1.0%	1.9%	80.3%	0.2%	100%

Compared to undergraduates as a whole, the first-time freshman class contained a larger percentage of Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics and a smaller percentage of Whites. This difference could indicate an increasing number of minorities are entering the system, or that minorities are not retained in the system to the extent that White students are. One year's data cannot inform us on this issue.

From 1980 to 1990, the number of Blacks enrolled at Delaware colleges increased approximately 45%. The eight year increase for Black males was 33% and for females a 53% increase was recorded. While national studies have found that the number of Black males in college has been decreasing, in Delaware that has not been the case from 1980 to 1990. The growth of the Black male college population, however, has been lower than that of the Black female population at Delaware colleges. Table 43 depicts the decrease of male college students as a percentage of the college population and the sharper decrease of Black males as a percentage of the Black student population. The percentage distribution remained the same for 1988 and 1990 enrollment.

Table 43

Percentage of Delaware's College Population Which Is Male and Female and Percentage of Delaware's Black Student Population Which Is Male and Female For 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1990

	All Men	All Women	Black Men	Black Women
1980	45%	55%	42%	58%
1984	44%	56%	40%	60%
1988	43%	57%	38%	62%
1990	43%	57%	38%	62%

The difference in racial composition between the full- and part-time student population is small. As shown in Table 44 the percentage of Blacks is somewhat lower in the part-time population. The percentage of "other" racial/ethnic groups is higher in the full-time population. Whites and Hispanic percentages are higher for part-time.

Table 44

Percentage White, Black, Hispanic, Asian and Other Students In Delaware Full-Time and Part-Time Postsecondary Student Population, Fall 1990

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
Part-Time	84.7%	10.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	100%
Full-Time	82.5%	11.9%	1.1%	1.9%	2.6%	100%
Total	83.4%	11.4%	1.3%	1.7%	2.2%	100%

Percentages of the four racial categories for individual colleges are presented in Table 45. Delaware State College has the highest percentage of Black student enrollment (59.6%) and Widener has the lowest (4.0%). The percentage of Black students at the University of Delaware increased from 4.3% in 1988 to 4.6% in 1990. The percentage of Black students also increased at Delaware Tech, Wesley College and Delaware State College from 1988 to 1990. At Delaware State College the percentage of White student enrollment dropped from 43% in 1986 to 40% in 1988, to 36% in 1990.

Table 45

White, Black, Hispanic and Other* Students
As A Percentage of Total Fall 1990 Headcount Enrollment

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other
University of Delaware	89.3%	4.6%	0.8%	1.9%	3.4%
Delaware State College	36.3%	59.6%	1.2%	0.5%	2.4%
Delaware Technical & Community College					
Southern	80.2%	14.9%	3.0%	0.6%	1.3%
Terry	79.1%	16.9%	1.4%	1.8%	0.8%
Wilmington/Stanton	80.5%	14.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.1%
Wesley College	84.6%	11.4%	1.4%	2.4%	0.2%
Goldey-Beacom College	85.2%	9.7%	1.4%	3.5%	0.2%
Wilmington College	85.0%	13.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Widener, DE	93.4%	4.0%	1.6%	1.0%	0.0%

* Other, as used here includes the following: Non-resident alien, American Indian or Alaskan Native.

AGE OF UNDERGRADUATES*

Table 46 lists the average (mean) age and median age of students enrolled in credit bearing courses at Delaware colleges in the Fall of 1989. The statewide average for full-time undergraduates was 21 years. Part-time undergraduates had an average age of 30.1 years.

The highest average age for full-time undergraduates is registered for students at Wilmington College, and the lowest average age for full-time students is obtained by Widener University's Delaware campus. When median age is calculated, five institutions obtain a median age of 20.5, and three obtain

*Data on age of undergraduates are collected in alternate years. The 1989 data are the latest available.

a median age of 18.5. Wilmington college stands alone with a higher median age of 23.

The statewide average age for part-time undergraduates in the Fall of 1989 was 30.1 years. The highest average age for part-time undergraduates was 38.1 years for students at Delaware State College and the lowest average age was 28.3 at Goldey-Beacom College. When median age is calculated, six institutions obtain a median age of 27 for part-time undergraduates and three register median ages of 32 years.

Figure 5 displays the statewide age distribution of full-time and part-time undergraduates in ten age categories.

Table 46

Average Age and Median Age* of Full-Time and Part-Time Undergraduate Students Enrolled in Credit Bearing Courses By Delaware Colleges, Fall 1989

	Full-Time		Part-Time	
	Average	Median	Average	Median
Delaware State College	21.7	20.5	33.0	32.0
University of Delaware	20.2	20.5	28.9	27.0
DTCC				
Southern	25.5	20.5	29.8	27.0
Wilm./Stanton	23.1	20.5	29.9	27.0
Terry	24.5	20.5	30.9	27.0
Goldey-Beacom College	20.5	18.5	28.3	27.0
Wesley College	20.6	18.5	29.7	27.0
Wilmington College	26.1	23.0	32.9	32.0
Widener Delaware	19.5	18.5	31.6	32.0
State Average	21.0		30.1	

* Median is calculated as the midpoint of the age category within which the median student is included. Thus, as used here it is not a precise mathematical calculation.

Figure 5

Age Distribution of Undergraduates at Delaware Colleges, Fall 1988

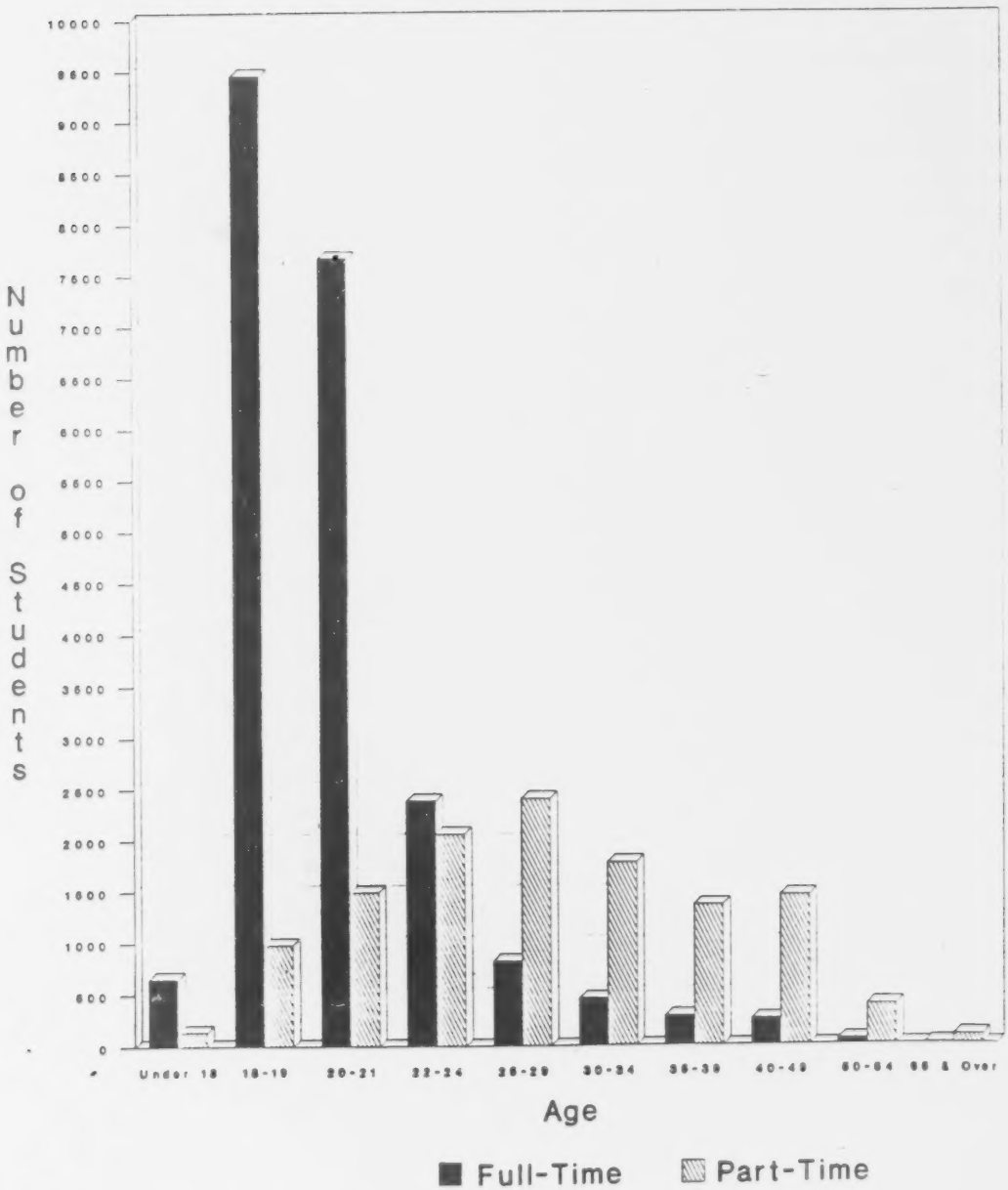


Table 47 lists average age of full-time and part-time students enrolled in credit courses at Delaware colleges in the Fall of 1987 and Fall of 1989. The State average for full-time students was the same in 1987 and 1989. A small difference, from 29.6 years in 1987 to 30.12 years in 1989, exists in the average age of part-time students.

It is difficult, and indeed foolhardy, to draw conclusions about the differences between the two years, even in the case of some of the large differences shown in Table 47. The absence of trend data is a main reason. Others include effects of arriving at mean age figures by using the midpoints of categories, and varying percentages of students at each institution listed as "age unknown".

Table 47

Average Age of Full-time and Part-time Students Enrolled in Credit Courses at Delaware Colleges, Fall 1987 & 1989

	Full-Time		Part-Time	
	1987	1989	1987	1989
Delaware State College	21.9	22.2	30.5	34.2
University of Delaware	20.0	20.2	26.8	28.9
DTCC				
Southern	26.4	25.5	31.2	29.8
Wilm./Stanton	23.4	23.1	29.5	29.9
Terry	25.8	24.5	31.2	30.9
Goldey-Beacom College	23.5	20.5	24.1	28.3
Wesley College	20.1	20.6	33.2	29.7
Wilmington College	26.7	26.1	32.8	32.9
Widener Delaware	19.7	19.5	32.4	31.6
State Average	21.0	21.0	29.6	30.1

Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred by Delaware Colleges

DEGREES AND OTHER FORMAL AWARDS CONFERRED BY DELAWARE COLLEGES

While institutions of higher education have missions somewhat broader than degree production, a primary measure of institutional productivity and character is the number and level of degrees awarded.

Community or public service and research activities are two other measures of varying importance to institutions depending on their perceived or stated mission. Another area of growing importance is continuing education activity that is, in some cases, not aimed at degree production.

Conferring of formal recognition for the student's completion of an integrated course of study, however, must be considered a major aspect of each college's mission. Trends in the level of this major activity provide perspective on the health and direction of colleges and the direction of student choices as well as the health and direction of the State's human resource pool.

The Tables contained herein summarize total award data for past years: Awards by level, by college, by major field, by sex, and ethnic origin.

Awards, including certificates and diplomas, associate degrees, bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, first professional degrees, and doctorates, are documented for each year since 1982. Awards for each year include all awards granted between July 1 of the previous year and June 30 of the year listed. The University of Delaware is the only institution which awards the Ph.D. and Widener University School of Law is the only institution awarding the first professional degree, the J.D., in Law.

The data utilized have been provided by each institution as part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), collected in the fall of each year. Criteria for degree and major area of study categories follow IPEDS guidelines.

The listing of majors (Table 62) is not exhaustive. It contains only those IPEDS categories under which awards were listed by the Delaware colleges. There is, for example, no listing for pharmacy or for architecture or for Chinese language.

IPEDS degree categories were expanded for the 1983 report and some titles were deleted. Data for preceding years were placed in the most appropriate new categories.

In the new taxonomy each subject area is followed by categories of related technologies. These technologies are separately listed in Table 62, but are grouped into major fields in Tables 51, 53, 54, and 58-61. For example, the field of "Engineering" includes graduates of four year engineering programs as well as the two year "electronics technology" programs.

It is the Commission's hope that the data included herein will be of great interest to the colleges and state and private sector planning organizations.

Table 48 lists the combined awards granted by all Delaware colleges from 1982 to 1990. The total number of awards increased by only 1.3% from 1988 to 1990, but increased by 10% from 1989 to 1990. The 6,728 awards in 1990 represent a high point in the nine year trend.

There is no apparent long-term increasing or decreasing trend in total awards or in the various award levels over the nine year period. Table 48 generally reflects stability in degree production for Delaware.

Table 49 lists degrees by level for each Delaware college campus and Table 50 displays the percentage increase or decrease over the same time period. As with the state-wide picture there are few general trends that can be noted with regards to the individual colleges' degree data.

Table 51 provides a display of the percentage of total awards granted in each of the twenty-seven disciplines during the 10 year period. The only discipline that has increased by more than two percentage points from 1980 to 1990 in terms of percentage of total awards in the State is business and marketing. Fields that have decreased in representation by more than two percentage points are agriculture and liberal/general studies.

Table 48

Total Awards Granted By Delaware Colleges
By Award Level By Year

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Diplomas, Certificates Other Formal Awards	142	265	310	311	298	272	386	392	473
Associate Degrees	1,366	1,380	1,333	1,303	1,181	1,153	1,089	1,138	1,290
Bachelor's Degrees	3,231	3,328	3,401	3,264	3,322	3,242	3,487	3,414	3,739
Master's Degrees	516	518	613	552	567	586	639	691	782
First Professional Degree (Law)	221	222	238	265	261	245	283	317	329
Doctoral Degrees	105	58	107	93	78	96	106	114	115
TOTAL AWARDS	5,581	5,771	6,002	5,788	5,707	5,594	5,990	6,066	6,728

Table 49

Degrees and Other Formal Awards
Conferred By Colleges

College	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
DTCC-Southern								
Diplomas/Certificates	166	208	201	183	162	206	272	340
Associate Degrees	171	195	161	205	178	176	191	252
Bachelor's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Master's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	337	403	362	388	340	382	463	592
DTCC-Stanton/Wilmington								
Diplomas/Certificates	31	37	26	33	32	62	18	20
Associate Degrees	423	449	445	391	398	345	415	438
Bachelor's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Master's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	454	486	471	424	430	407	433	458
DTCC-Terry								
Diplomas/Certificates	31	39	26	44	44	53	37	53
Associate Degrees	105	109	100	76	109	98	88	109
Bachelor's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Master's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	136	148	126	120	153	151	125	162
Goldey-Beacom College								
Diplomas/Certificates	37	24	54	37	34	49	64	60
Associate Degrees	170	191	163	198	180	168	163	187
Bachelor's Degrees	92	97	99	109	115	96	104	154
Master's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	299	312	316	344	329	313	331	401
Wesley College								
Diplomas/Certificates	-	2	4	1	-	3	1	-
Associate Degrees	136	129	106	95	104	92	109	74
Bachelor's Degrees	37	35	55	40	49	48	73	110
Master's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	173	166	165	136	153	143	183	184

Table 49 continued.

College	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Delaware State College								
Diplomas/Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelor's Degrees	253	219	224	235	259	273	246	259
Master's Degrees	3	24	21	40	36	76	98	79
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	256	243	245	275	295	349	344	338
Wilmington College								
Diplomas/Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate Degrees	6	6	5	1	7	3	15	28
Bachelor's Degrees	168	163	188	167	141	150	192	213
Master's Degrees	43	58	89	113	108	129	160	281
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	217	227	282	281	256	282	367	522
Widener University - Delaware Campus								
Diplomas/Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Associate Degrees	317	227	298	196	161	196	142	185
Bachelor's Degrees	47	65	127	143	49*	61	73	77
Master's Degrees	23	40	**	-	-	-	2	-
Doctoral Degrees (JD's)	222	238	265	261	245	283	317	329
Total Awards:	609	570	690	600	455	550	535	591
University of Delaware								
Diplomas/Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate Degrees	52	27	25	19	14	12	15	17
Bachelor's Degrees	2,731	2,822	2,571	2,628	2,639	2,863	2,726	2,926
Master's Degrees	449	491	442	414	442	431	431	422
Doctoral Degrees	58	107	93	78	96	106	114	115
Total Awards:	3,290	3,447	3,131	3,139	3,191	3,413	3,286	3,480

* School of Hotel, Restaurant Management reported through PA campus beginning 1987.
** All Master's (MBA's) awarded through School of Management, PA campus.

Table 50

Increase (Decrease) in Awards Over Seven Years (1983 - 1990)

College	Diplomas/ Certificates	Associates	Bachelors	Masters	1st Professional Doctoral	Institutional Totals
Delaware Tech						
Georgetown	105%	47%	-	-	-	76%
Dover	70%	4%	-	-	-	19%
Stanton/Wilmington	(35%)	4%	-	-	-	1%
Goldey-Beacom College	62%	10%	67%	-	-	34%
Wesley College	-	(46%)	197%	-	-	6%
Delaware State College	-	-	2%	253%	-	32%
Wilmington College	-	366%	27%	553%	-	140%
Widener University (DE)	-	(42%)	64%	(100%)	48%	(2.9%)
University of Delaware	-	(67%)	(7%)	(6%)	98%	6%
STATE	146%	(5%)	16%	52%	32%	21%

Percentage of Total Awards* Granted In Each Of Twenty-Seven Disciplines

Disciplines	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1990
Agriculture	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.6	1.4	1.9	1.7(-)
Architecture & Environmental Design	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Business & Marketing	25.7	27.5	27.5	28.5	30.2	29.9	29.9(+)
Communications	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
Computer & Information Science	1.2	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.6
Education	9.5	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.6	7.9	8.4
Engineering	9.1	10.1	10.0	9.9	8.5	7.7	7.1(-)
Foreign Language	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Health	8.5	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.2	9.9	9.6
Home Economics	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.6
Law	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.4
Letters	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.8
Liberal/General Studies	3.8	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9(-)
Life Sciences	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.8	1.9	2.0
Mathematics	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
Multi-Interdisciplinary Studies**	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.6
Parks & Recreation	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Philosophy & Religion	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Physical Science	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.5
Psychology	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.3
Protective Services	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.3
Public Affairs	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Social Sciences	10.1	10.7	9.7	8.6	9.2	9.1	10.2
Mechanics & Repairers	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.2
Transportation & Material Moving	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5
Construction Trades	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Visual & Performing Arts	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*"Awards" include all undergraduate and graduate degrees, and certificates or diplomas. Specific numbers of awards for each field are contained in Table

**Includes Area & Ethnic studies.

(-) Denotes loss of two or more percentage points from 1980 to 1990.
(+) Denotes gain of two or more percentage points from 1980 to 1990.

Table 52 lists the percentage of awards at each level made to women from 1986 through 1990. Women earned 59.5% of all awards in 1990. This is a favorable representation given the fact that women comprise 57% of current higher education enrollment.

Table 52

1986 - 1990 Awards
To Women By Award Level

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total Awards:	54.8%	58.9%	58.6%	58.2%	59.5%
Diplomas/Certificates	63.1%	58.1%	54.4%	62.2%	53.7%
Associate Degrees	67.6%	68.0%	69.9%	68.0%	67.9%
Bachelor's Degrees	56.0%	59.4%	59.6%	59.1%	60.7%
Master's Degrees	48.1%	53.9%	50.0%	50.2%	55.5%
First Professional Degrees	32.2%	35.5%	36.7%	34.6%	38.3%
Doctoral Degrees	30.8%	27.0%	33.0%	34.2%	39.1%

While women are over-represented in the associate degree category, they are somewhat underrepresented at the doctoral and first professional levels. As is the case nationally, however, the number of master's, first professional, and doctor's degrees received by women in Delaware has been steadily increasing.

Table 53 provides a display of the percentage of awards in the twenty-seven disciplines made to women and men in 1990. Notations in the table indicate fields where the percentage of awards is ten percentage points lower or higher than representation in total degrees granted.

In a similar fashion Table 54 presents the award distribution for four racial groupings. Blacks constituted 8.1% of the college graduates in Delaware in 1990. Whites accounted for 87.3% and Hispanics were 1.0% of the graduates. Others, which for this section includes Non-resident Aliens, American Indians, Alaskan Natives and Asian or Pacific Islanders, made up the remaining 3.6%.

Table 53

Number and Percentage of Awards By Field of Study By Sex, 1990

Disciplines	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	68	60.7(+)	44	39.3(-)
Architecture & Environmental Design	2	9.5(-)	19	90.5(+)
Business & Marketing	734	36.5	1278	90.5(+)
Communications	63	29.7(-)	149	70.3(+)
Computer & Information Science	106	60.2(+)	70	39.8(-)
Education	91	16.1(-)	475	83.9(+)
Engineering	423	88.5(+)	55	11.5(-)
Foreign Language	7	14.6(-)	41	85.4(+)
Health	47	7.3(-)	599	92.7(+)
Home Economics	25	14.3(-)	150	85.7(+)
Law	206	56.3(+)	160	443.7(-)
Letters	58	30.9	130	69.1
Liberal/General Studies	21	35.6	38	64.4
Life Sciences	73	53.3(+)	64	46.7(-)
Mathematics	29	74.4(+)	10	25.6(-)
Multi-Interdisciplinary Studies*	19	50.0	19	50.0
Parks & Recreation	4	51.7(+)	3	42.9(-)
Philosophy & Religion	11	68.8(+)	5	31.2(-)
Physical Science	64	63.4(+)	37	36.6(-)
Psychology	51	22.8(-)	173	77.2(+)
Protective Services	51	22.8(-)	173	77.2(+)
Public Affairs	49	57.0(+)	37	43.0(-)
Social Sciences	14	37.8	23	62.2
Mechanics & Repairers	350	50.9(+)	338	49.1(-)
Transportation & Material Moving	91	90.1(+)	10	9.9(-)
Construction Trades	1	100.0(+)	-	-
Visual & Performing Arts	33	29.7(-)	78	70.3(+)
Total	2722	40.5	4006	59.5

*Includes Area & Ethnic studies.

(-) Denotes ten percentage points lower than representation in total degrees granted in 1990

(+) Denotes ten or more percentage points higher than representation in total degrees granted in 1990.

Table 54

Number and Percentage of Awards
By Fields Of Study By Race, 1990

Disciplines	Black		White		Hispanic		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	3	2.7	101	90.2	–	–	8	7.1
Architecture & Environmental Design	–	–	20	95.2	1	4.8	–	–
Business & Marketing	209	10.4	1723	85.6	18	0.9	62	3.1
Communications	8	3.8	200	94.3	1	0.5	3	1.4
Computer & Information Science	26	14.8	129	73.3(-)	1	0.5	20	11.4
Education	38	6.7	514	90.8	4	0.7	10	1.8
Engineering	33	6.9	370	77.4	19	4.0	56	11.7
Foreign Language	2	4.2	38	79.2	–	–	8	16.6(+)
Health	56	8.7	581	89.9	3	0.5	6	0.9
Home Economics	13	7.4	158	90.3	–	–	4	2.3
Law	4	1.1	361	98.6(+)	1	0.3	–	–
Letters	9	4.8	174	92.6	–	–	5	2.6
Liberal/General Studies	2	3.4	56	94.9	–	–	1	1.7
Life Sciences	2	1.5	128	93.4	1	0.7	6	4.4
Mathematics	6	15.4	27	69.2(-)	–	–	6	15.4(+)
Multi-Interdisciplinary Studies**	–	–	35	92.1	–	–	3	7.9
Parks & Recreation	–	–	7	100(+)	–	–	–	–
Philosophy & Religion	–	–	16	100(+)	–	–	–	–
Physical Science	10	9.9	81	80.2	1	1.0	9	8.9
Psychology	18	8.1	201	89.7	2	0.9	3	1.3
Protective Services	7	8.1	76	88.5	3	3.4	–	–
Public Affairs	12	32.4(+)	21	56.8(-)	2	5.4	2	5.4
Social Sciences	31	4.5	629	91.4	8	1.2	20	2.9
Mechanics & Repairers	15	18.1(+)	68	81.9	–	–	–	–
Transportation & Material Moving	37	36.6(+)	63	62.4(-)	–	–	1	1.0
Construction Trades	–	–	1	100(+)	–	–	–	–
Visual & Performing Arts	2	1.8	104	93.7	1	0.9	4	3.6
Total	543	8.1	5875	87.3	66	1.0	244	3.6

*Includes Area & Ethnic studies.

(-) Denotes ten percentage points lower than representation in total degrees granted in 1990.

(+) Denotes ten or more percentage points higher than representation in total degrees granted in 1990.

Table 55 displays the percentage of completions by racial/ethnic category for each institution. Tables 56 and 57 provide the number and percentage of awards by level, racial/ethnic category and sex for the 1990 year.

Table 55

White, Black, Hispanic and Other Students
As A Percentage of Total Spring 1990 Completions

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
University of Delaware	90.8%	3.3%	.8%	5.1%
Delaware State College	52.0%	43.8%	.9%	3.3%
DTCC				
Wilmington/Stanton	84.7%	8.5%	3.5%	3.3%
Terry	80.2%	10.0%	4.9%	4.9%
Southern	81.9%	16.9%	0	1.2%
Wesley	93.0%	5.4%	.5%	1.1%
Goldey-Beacom College	83.5%	12.5%	1.0%	3.0%
Wilmington	86.4%	11.7%	.8%	1.1%
Widener	99.0%	.5%	.2%	.3%
Brandywine	98.5%	.4%	.4%	.7%
Law	99.4%	.6%	0	0

Figure 6 displays a comparative view of enrollment by racial group for the Fall of 1990 and degrees awarded by racial group for Spring 1990. Although the cohort represented graphically are different, a rough comparison of enrollment rates and degree achievement is provided.

Table 56

Number of Awards By Level of Award, Racial/Ethnic Category and Sex

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Diplomas/Certificates	155	201	57	45	3	2	4	6
Associates Degrees	357	779	24	70	18	5	15	22
Bachelor's Degrees	1,312	2,044	105	165	11	16	40	46
Master's Degrees	278	341	17	56	4	6	49	31
1st Professional	202	125	1	1	-	-	-	-
Doctoral Degrees	40	41	2	-	-	1	28	3
Totals by Sex/Race	2,344	3,531	206	337	36	30	136	108
Totals by Race	5,875		543		66		244	

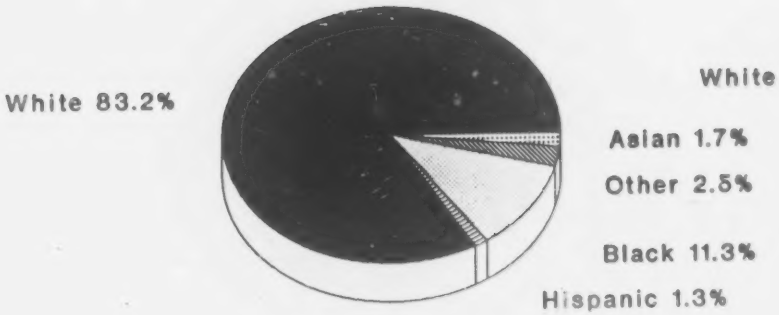
Table 57

Percentage of Awards By Level of Award, Racial/Ethnic Category and Sex

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Diplomas/Certificates	32.7	42.5	12.1	9.5	.6	.4	.9	1.3	100%
Associates Degrees	27.7	60.4	1.8	5.4	1.4	.4	1.2	1.7	100%
Bachelor's Degrees	35.1	54.7	2.8	4.4	.3	.4	1.1	1.2	100%
Master's Degrees	35.5	43.6	2.2	7.2	.5	.8	-	-	100%
1st Professional	61.4	38.0	.3	.3	-	-	-	-	100%
Doctoral Degree	34.8	35.7	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Totals by Race/Sex	34.8	52.5	3.1	5.0	.5	.5	2.0	1.6	100%
Totals by Race	87.3		8.1		1.0		3.6		100%

Figure 6

Enrollment by Race, Fall 1990



Degrees Awarded by Race, Spring 1990

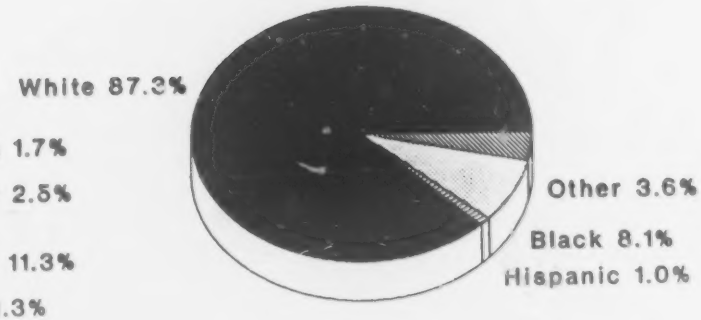


Table 58

Ten Fields of Study With Highest
Percentage of Awards At ALL LEVELS for 1978 and 1990

	1978		1990	
Rank	Field	% OF Total Awards	Field	% OF Total Awards
1	Business	26.6	Business & Marketing	29.9
2	Education	11.3	Social Sciences	10.2
3	Social Sciences	9.3	Health	9.6
4	Engineering	8.1	Education	8.4
5	Health	7.4	Engineering	7.1
6	Liberal/General	5.8	Law	5.4
7	Law	4.5	Psychology	3.3
8	Life Sciences	3.6	Communications	3.2
9	Agriculture	3.5	Letters	2.8
10	Protective Services	3.0	Home Economics	2.6

Table 58 lists the ten fields of study with the highest percentage of awards in 1978 and the fields with the highest percentage in 1990. Table 58 data include all degree levels. Tables 59-61 present in the same format the top ten fields of study for associate degree recipients, bachelor's and master's degree recipients, respectively.

Table 62 provides a six-year display of awards in specific categories within the twenty-seven major degree field headings, and total numbers of awards in each field.

Table 59

Ten Fields of Study With Highest
Percentage of ASSOCIATE'S Degrees Awarded in 1978 and 1990

	1978		1990	
Rank	Field	% OF Total Awards	Field	% OF Total Awards
1	Business	49.3	Business & Marketing	39.1
2	Liberal/General Studies	18.3	Health	25.0
3	Engineering	9.0	Engineering	15.3
4	Health	8.2	Protective Services	5.2
5	Protective Services	6.8	Liberal/General Studies	4.4
6	Public Affairs	4.5	Computer/Info Sciences	3.5
7	Computer/Info Sciences	1.7	Law	2.5
8	Law	1.5	Education	1.8
9	Communications	0.4	Communications	1.0
10	Home Economics	0.3	Agriculture	0.5

While the largest percentage of associate degrees was awarded in the field of business in both 1978 and 1990, the actual number of degrees awarded in business decreased from 771 to 504 between 1978 and 1990. The decrease in numbers in this primary associate degree field is only partly a reflection of the overall drop (22%) in the number of associate degrees awarded in the State between 1978 (1,663) and 1990 (1,290). During this same period business related associate degrees dropped by 35%. Part of the decline is likely related to gains in other fields. Programs related to engineering and health (mainly nursing) more than doubled between 1978 and 1990, while two year liberal arts degrees numbering 286 in 1978 plummeted to 57 in 1990.

Of all associate degrees awarded in 1990, seventy-nine percent are in the fields of business, health and engineering. This compares to 66% concentrated in these fields in 1978. Protective Services, the fourth largest area in 1989 with 7.2% of the degrees, also ranked fourth in 1990 but represented only 5.2% of all associate degrees.

Table 60

Ten Fields of Study With Highest
Percentage of BACHELOR'S Degrees Awarded in 1978 and 1990

	1978		1990	
Rank	Field	% OF Total Awards	Field	% OF Total Awards
1	Business	19.2	Business & Marketing	27.4
2	Social Sciences	14.7	Social Science	16.8
3	Education	13.6	Education	10.4
4	Engineering	7.7	Psychology	5.5
5	Health	6.4	Communications	5.3
6	Agriculture	5.6	Engineering	5.0
7	Life Sciences	4.8	Health	4.9
8	Home Economics	4.8	Letters	4.4
9	Psychology	4.6	Home Economics	4.3
10	Physical Sciences	3.1	Life Sciences	3.3

Bachelor's degrees in business conferred in 1990 by Delaware colleges totaled 1,026. Degrees in the field of business constitute over one quarter of all bachelor's degrees conferred in the State.

A 43% drop in the number of degrees in education was recorded from 1978 (406 degrees) to 1983 (219) degrees. In 1990, the number of bachelor's degrees in education is 78% higher (389) than the 1983 low. Engineering degrees conferred at the bachelor's level decreased from 230 in 1978 to 186 in 1990. In 1990, bachelor's degrees in engineering showed a 30% increase from 1989, moving that field from third to sixth in the ranking.

Agriculture, the major of 5.6% of bachelor degree recipients in 1978, decreased to 2% of bachelor's degrees in 1990. Agriculture is no longer one of the top ten fields of study at the Baccalaureate level.

Table 61
Ten Fields of Study With Highest
Percentage of MASTER's Degrees Awarded in 1978 and 1990

	1978		1990	
Rank	Field	% OF Total Awards	Field	% OF Total Awards
1	Education	42.6	Business & Marketing	45.3
2	Social Sciences	10.3	Education	18.7
3	Life Sciences	8.2	Social Sciences	5.9
4	Business	7.8	Engineering	4.7
5	Engineering	7.6	Public Affairs	3.7
6	Physical Sciences	5.7	Visual & Performing Arts	3.7
7	Agriculture	4.0	Multi-Interdisciplinary	2.9
8	Visual & Performing	3.6	Computer & Info Science	2.7
9	Home Economics	2.1	Health	2.3
10	Psychology	1.7	Letters	2.0

The decrease in master's degrees awarded in education between 1978 and 1990 was from 203 degrees to 146, a decrease of 28%. Coupled with an increase of about 831% in master's degree production in business (from 38 to 354), the percentage of master's degrees has been drastically altered. At the same time, degrees in health (nursing) and public affairs increased substantially, while social sciences, life sciences, and physical sciences declined as a percentage of degrees awarded.

Because the number of doctoral degrees awarded in the State is so small, an analysis of degree field percentages was not included since year-to-year fluctuations would be somewhat meaningless and misleading. The four leading areas of doctoral awards for 1990 were engineering (33 degrees), physical sciences (21 degrees), social sciences (13 degrees), psychology (12 degrees), and education (7 degrees). In addition, 329 Doctoral degrees (JD) in Law were awarded by Widener University School of Law.

Table 62

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
AGRIBUSINESS & PRODUCTION											4	1	21	26	30	4	18	23												
Agri.Business & Mgmt.,gen'l													10	9	8		13	10	4	1	5		2	4						
Agri. Economics							6	7	3			1																		
Agri. Business								7																						
Agri., Other*																														
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES																														
Agri. Sciences, gen'l							2					2	7	8	9	6	9	9												
Animal Sciences, gen'l							1						34	38	37	35	26	28	9	1	9	1		4						1
Agronomy														1	2		3	1												
Plant Sciences, gen'l							1			2			33	25	13	25	8	9	4	3	6	2	6	5		1	1	1	1	1
Poultry							3	1	4		4																			
Ornamental Horticulture															1		9	9		4	8			1						
Soil Sciences																														
RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES																														
Renewable Nat. Res., gen'l																		1												
Wildlife Mgmt.																														
Fisheries													1	2			3													
AREA ETHNIC STUDIES																														
American Studies													7	5	1	3	5	6	9	6	8	13	7	12						

AGRICULTURE	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	141	149	135	81	107	112

AREA & ETHNIC STUDIES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	16	11	9	16	15	18

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	95	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
ARCHITECTURE & ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN																														
Interior Design																		21												
BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT																														
Business & Management, gen'l	4	4	7	1	28	34	45	77	35	67	62	79	59	42	35	28	28	26	13	39										
Accounting		2			2		53	59	84	88	86	87	242	260	201	223	188	208	10	1	4	8	5	11						
Banking & Finance													147	151	149	192	188	154												
Bus. Adm. & Mgmt., gen'l		1					80	65	72	76	75	80	117	123	204	144	196	231	112	103	90	118	122	146						
Business Economics																														
Hotel/Motel Mgmt.							28	10	2		3	1	90	107																
Transportation Mgmt.							3	1	2		3	1																		
Operations Research														27	22	20	24	5	3		1	1	2	6					1	3
Marketing Mgmt.							19	15	25	9	19	60	132	209	218	170	207	196												
Aviation Mgmt.													10	11																
Taxation																														
Product Mgmt.													44																	
Mgmt. Info Systems							4	6	2		6	4	4	8	25	20	16	6												
Bus. & Mgmt., Other			1												7	115		38		60										
Human Resources Dev.																12	22	43				68	87	191						

ARCH. & ENVIRON. DESIGN.	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	0	0	0	0	0	21

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
BUSINESS & OFFICE																														
Accounting & Computing		1		22			8	15	1				5	12																
Secretarial & Related, gen'l*		1	2	14	55	51				9	21	19		1		1														
Executive Secretarial *							60	72	71	73	53	51																		
Stenographic *	40	25	18	6	10	6																								
Word Processing *	38	48		22	23	19	16	26		14	19	20																		
Clark Typist *	6	19	17	20	22	9																								
Typing, gen'l office related*	6	3	20	20	3	5																								
Business Data Entry	2	1	14		3		4		16																					
Acctg., Bookkeeping & Related	1	3	1	1	1	2	9				2	1																		
Machine Billing & Computing							1																							
Office Supv. & Mgmt.						1		25	10	15	13	12		6	11	11	23	30												
Legal Secretarial							25	21	14	13	12	8																		
Medical Secretarial		6	9	2	2	1	21	16	17	8	9	12																		
Credit Collection	19																													
Business Data Processing						\		1	5																					
MARKETING & DISTRIBUTION																														
Fashion Merchandising							74	36	42	54	44	46	15		20	68	66	83												
Tourism/Travel							39	22	23	31	16	20																		
General Mktg., other							4	2	4	8	5	3			2	4	6	6												
Retailing								1																						

BUSINESS	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	1484	1443	1520	1620	1811	1854

MARKETING & DISTRIBUTION	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	112	61	91	165	137	158

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
COMMUNICATIONS							3	6	3	3	3	6	70	73	91	119	133	142	4	4	4	5	7	1						
Communications, gen'l							3	4	1	3	8	7	27	38	25	51	38	52												
Journalism																														
Radio-Television, gen'l									1	3			9	6		2	6	4												
Communications, other							1																							
Advertising																														
COMPUTER & INFO. SCIENCES																														
Computer & Info. Sci., gen'l			3	5	4	1	13	21	10	18	15	10	69	63	64	69	74	93	10	21	22	20	34	21	1		3	3	4	
Computer Programming				8	2							2																		
Data Processing	1	7	6	39		7	87	75	51	21	24	33		1																
Info. Sciences & Systems													1																	
Systems Analysis																														
Computer & Info. Sci., other					2				6					6																
Microcomputer Applications				10		9																								

COMMUNICATIONS	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	117	132	125	206	195	212

COMPUTER & INFORMATION SCIENCES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	180	197	171	193	159	176

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Cartificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
EDUCATION	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
Education, gen'l													6	10	3	5	6	10												
Bilingual/Bicultural Educ.																														
Curriculum & Instruction																			37	44	43	55	67	60		2	1		1	2
Ed. Admin., gen'l																			10	8	7	5	8	4	7	7	5	7	6	3
Test, Eval., Measure, Psych.																			4		1	2		2		2		1	1	
Social Foundations																										1				1
Special Ed., gen'l								1		2			12	22	12	17	18	18			4	18	19	24						
Ed. of Gifted																			10	9	6	7	5	7						
Ed. of Emot./Handicapped																														
Student Couns. & Person. Svc.																			29	31	21	22	21	17						
Elementary Ed., gen'l							7		1	2	5	4	89	103	120	136	121	173												
Pre-Elementary Edu.							4	1					19	20	13	17	21	34		5										
Agricultural Ed.													2	3		1														
Art Ed.												1	4	5	4	5	1	1		10										
Industrial Arts Ed., Occ. Ed.													2	3	2	2	3	4												
Home Economics Ed.													1	1		1			1	1										
Business Ed. **													8	7	4	3	1	4												
Marketing & Distrib. Ed. **																1		1												
Mathematics Ed.							1	1					1	3	9	4	7	10												
Music Ed.													6	1	2	8	10	5												
Physical Ed.							2			1			35	57	46	63	69	71	10	3	9	19	15	8						
Reading Ed.																			4	2	2		1							
(Continued on next page)																														

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
EDUCATION (Cont'd)	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
Science Ed.							1						9	4	9	10	7	7					2	1						
English Education													9	7	12	15	12	15												
Social Studies Education									1					2	2		2	1												
Foreign Language Education													4	4	7	9	5	3												
Health Education																														
School Psychology																	3			7	2	5	3	11		1		1		
Teacher Ed., other							1	1		1			3		9	9		17	18		17	6		11		1				
Parenting Ed.									6								16						13							
Education, other								1			7	18			5		3	9			2	2	3	1			1		1	1
Special Ed., other																		6												
ENGINEERING																														
Chemical Engineering							1						63	49	41	36	39	33	18	10	5	1	3	5	8	12	14	13	14	16
Civil Engineering													44	67	61	60	61	32	10	17	12	15	17	12	4	3	1	6	3	3
Elec. & Communic. Eng.													67	63	52	68	50	47	9	11	6	17	14	11	6	4	2	5	6	
Mechanical Engineering													71	67	61	55	46	54	16	17	18	18	14	8	4	2	6	13	3	11
Metallurgical Engineering																			2	2	4	5			1	1	2	1		
Agricultural Engineering									1		1		20	12	14	16	6	10												
Engineering, other												1			3															
Engineering, Interdisciplinary																														
Materials Engineering																							2	1						3

EDUCATION	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	360	393	390	356	481	566

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
ENGINEERING & RELATED	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
TECHNOLOGIES																														
Archit. Design & Const. Tech.							27	24	18	15	8	17					1													
Civil Technologies					1	2	9	10	17	10	3	16					1													
Drafting & Design Tech.		1					11	3	11	9	14	27																		
Electrical Tech.							3	8	5	3			1	1			1													
Electronic Tech.						11	58	51	61	51	47	55																		
Elect. & Electron. Tech., other																														
Electromechanical Tech.				3	7	7																								
Instrumentation Tech.							9	28	2	3	3	3																		
Chemical Manufact. Tech.							11	9	1																					
Industrial Tech.			10				20	29	31	25	26	20		1																
Industrial Prod. Tech.				6			7	4	7	13	4	1																		
Mechanical & Rel. Tech., other							25	26	13	23	28	19		1			1	2												
Agriculture Equip. Tech.																														
Engineering Tech., other					1	3	4		14	4	5	18				2		8												
Air Cond./Heat/Refrig. Tech.											2																			
Sanitation Tech.												7																		
Welding Tech.	9	4	1	4	13																									
Automotive Tech.							3	3	4																					
Urban Planning Tech.																														
Computer Tech.					5	1	13		19	6		13																		
Aeronautical Tech.									2	1	3																			
(Continued on next page)																														

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
ENGINEERING & RELATED	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
TECHNOLOGIES (Cont'd)																														
Environmental Control Tech.							2	1																						
Food Processing Technology	1						2	2	1		2																			
Quality Control/Safety Tech.							5																							
Arch. Interior Design							3	6	4																					
Robotics								6		1	6	1																		
Dual Programs								1																						
Laser Electro-Optic Tech.		2						5																						
FOREIGN LANGUAGES																														
Foreign Lang. Multiple Emp.													3	7	7	5	9	10	3		4	6	6	13						
French													6	3	6	9	13	10	2	2	2									
German													2		2	5	2	2		1	1									
Latin																														
Russian													1	1			1	1												
Spanish										1			7	4	4	3	2	11												
Italian																		1												

ENGINEERING & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	567	563	524	508	466	478

FOREIGN LANGUAGE	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	28	21	27	28	39	48

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
ALLIED HEALTH	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
Dental Assisting	10	13	8	7	10	6			2		1																			
Dental Hygiene							10	12	9	21	21	24																		
Radiograph Med. Tech.							2	12	5	7	7	22																		
Med. Radiation Dosimetry							11																							
Nuclear Med. Tech.							6	4	6	4	4	5																		
Respiratory Therapy Tech.							8	9	9	6	6	7																		
Medical Lab. Tech.						8	2	13	16	8	5	10																		
Medical Technology													27	28	22	26	20	21												
Mental Health/Human Svs. Tech.	1	1	12	6	8	20	43	31	53	75	60	71																		
Medical Assisting							8	5	5	3	5	1																		
Medical Records Tech.																														
Medical Office Mgmt.	5						5																							
Practical Nursing	51	48	43	35	72	87																								
Occupational Therapy									1			1																		
Physical Therapy										1			35	28	33	35	35	34												
Physical Therapy Asst.											22	10																		
Clinical Lab. Aide																														
Music Therapy								1																						
Allied Health, other					1		1				1					3		1												
Medical Laboratory																														
Nursing, general							143	135	129	135	155	172	206	182	189	159	142	128	25	27	27	19	22	18						
Anesthetist													5																	
Community Health														2	1		2													

HEALTH	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	608	551	567	550	599	646

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
HOME ECONOMICS	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
Home Economics, gen'l													14	10	11	25	22	34												
Family/Consumer Res. Mgmt.																														
Food Sci.,Human Nutri.,gen'l													2	1	4		1		5	2	4	5	7	3						
Indiv. & Family Dev., gen'l													18	14	18	20	18	25	2	2	6	3	4	2				1	4	6
Textiles & Clothing, gen'l													1	2	2						1		1							
Fashion Design														17	31	26	25	12												
Textiles & Clothing, retail													53	69	56	4	1	5												
Textile Science													3	1	1															
Housing/Furnish. & Equip.													22																	
Consumer Science									1				28	58	38	72	67	55												
Food/Food Science													5	2	6	4	7	10												
Dietetics/Human Nutrition													34	30	19	41	27	21												
VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS																														
Food Service Technology																														
Food Sci./Human Nutr., gen'l														4		5		1												
Child Dev., Care, Guidance													1					1												

HOME ECONOMICS	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	188	212	198	206	184	175

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
LAW	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
Law																						283	2	329	265	261	245		317	
Legal Assisting	4			3	2	5	9	4	4		18	24																		
Paralegal		1						7	13			8																		
Law, other				3	1					6	14																			
LETTERS																														
English, gen'l							2				2	1	42	62	63	66	95	114	20	19	22	20	19	14		2	5	6	1	6
Classics														1				1												
English (film)													3																	
Creative Writing																														
Linguistics																								2			2	4	2	
Literature, American																														
Speech, Debate, Forensics																														
Technical & Business Writing													18	18	35	25	51	42												
Letters, other														5	4	5	7	8												
LIBERAL/GENERAL STUDIES																														
Liberal/General Studies				2			29	33	38	47	45	57	11	15	8		2	2												
LIBRARY & ARCHIVAL SCIENCES																														
Library & Arch. Sci., gen'l																														

LAW	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	265	273	262	295	353	366

LETTERS	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	85	90	131	126	177	188

LIBERAL/GENERAL STUDIES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	40	48	46	49	47	59

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
LIFE SCIENCES	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
Biology, gen'l													123	112	126	132	105	113	2		2	6	2	2	4	1	7	6	3	4
Marine Biology																														
Entomology													6	8	8	4	4	6	5	2	5	2	3	3						
Biological Technology							17	17	8	10		5																		
Ecology/Environ. Sci.								1										1												
Plant Physiology													1																	
Environmental Science													4																	
Plant Pathology																1		2												
Biochemistry/Bio-Physics																		1												
Life Sciences, other																4	1													
MATHEMATICS																														
Mathematics, gen'l								2				1	34	38	32	30	17	17		3	1	1	5	3		3	5	1	4	
Statistics													2	1		4	2	2	4	3	2	2	5	4	1	2		2	4	
Mathematics, other															8		19	12												
Mathematics/Computer Science													7	2		11														

LIFE SCIENCES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	162	141	158	165	118	137

MATHEMATICS	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	48	54	48	50	55	39

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
MULTI/INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES																														
Early American Culture																		6						12						
Engineering & Other Discip.													1				1													
Professional Arts													36	10																
Applied Professions													31	30																
Selected Studies																														
Marine Studies																			14	3	10		15	11	5	3	7		3	9
PARKS & RECREATION																														
Parks & Recreation Mgmt.													10	11	8	5	12	7												
Outdoor Recreation													3			1														
PHILOSOPHY & RELIGION																														
Philosophy													9	9	6	3	2	15	2	1		1		1						

MULTI/DISCIPLINARY

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
87	46	20	-	19	38

PARKS & RECREATION

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
10	11	8	6	12	7

PHILOSOPHY & RELIGION

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
11	10	6	4	2	16

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
Physical Sciences, gen'l							3		3	2	2	2		3	9															
Chemistry, gen'l								3					54	56	66	44	42	47	4	8	7	9	9	4	13	11	9	12	18	15
Geology													42	31	15	15	13	10	6	13	5	4	6	4	1	1	1	1		2
Geophisics & Seismology													8	6	2	2														
Oceanography																										3	1		3	
Earth Science																														
Physics, gen'l													13	13	7	19	13	10	6	3	3	4	8	3	5	5	5	3	3	2
Atomic/Molecular Physics																														
Atmospheric Science & Meteorology																														
PSYCHOLOGY																														
Psychology, gen'l							4	5	9	2		2	126	102	145	161	148	174	7	12	7	8	8	6	10	7	6	11	9	12
Psychology, other													27	25	22	15	28													

PHYSICAL SCIENCES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	156	157	133	115	120	99

PSYCHOLOGY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	147	151	189	182	193	194

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
PROTECTIVE SERVICES	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
Correctional Admin.																														
Corrections							7	15	29																					
Criminal Justice Admin.													13	13	18	15	17	16												
Criminal Justice Tech.							29	26	15	36	70	64	2	3	1															
Law Enforcement							16	24																						
Law Enforcement Admin.											2																			
Security Services																														
Fire Control/Safety Tech.							14	8		3	8	2																		
Protective Svcs., other										3	1	1																		
Environmental Law																														
Criminal Justice, other																		3												
PUBLIC AFFAIRS																														
Community Services																														
Public Administration																			17	18	17	23	14	14						
Public Sanitation																														
Social Work, gen'l													9	6	7	9	2	22		15	15	16	18							
Public Affairs, other																			3	2				1						
Marine Policy																					4									

PROTECTIVE SERVICES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	81	89	70	67	98	86

PUBLIC AFFAIRS	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	29	41	43	49	34	37

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
CONSTRUCTION TRADES	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
Precision Production																														
Architectural Drafting																														
Mechanical Drafting			1																											
Construction Trades, other										1	3	1																		
SOCIAL SCIENCES																														
Social Sciences, gen'l								3	2	1	1																			
Anthropology							1						11	9	10	8	9	9	1		1									
Criminology							2	2	1		1	1	91	100	110	110	108	139						1						
Economics								1	2	1			84	88	100	90	79	111	16	12	14	17	13	14						
Geography							1		2				21	22	15	14	15	30	4	4	3	2	1	3						
History								2		1			49	46	46	43	45	63	8	10	7	14	9	20	3	2	2	3	3	4
International Relations													42	45	59	81	89	82	1		2	2	2	2						
Political Science/Government								1					89	73	82	121	135	137	4	5	3	6	2	3	3	1		1	1	2
Sociology								1	1	7			53	41	44	36	31	48	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	7	4		4	1
Urban Studies													1	1				1		7	5	5	1	2		6	3	2	4	6
Social Sciences, other																		6												

CONSTRUCTION TRADES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	-	-	1	1	3	1

SOCIAL SCIENCES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	489	491	521	569	555	688

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
MECHANICS & REPAIRERS	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
Heating/Air Cond./Ref. Mech.	2	12	13	13	10	20			1																					
Cooling & Refrigeration	9	8		12	11	5																								
Automotive Mechanics	12	20	13	7	24	17		4			3	5																		
Diesel Engine Mechanics	4	5		13	1	1																								
Veh. & Mobile Equip. Repair	7	5		7		40																								
TRANSPORTATION & MATERIAL MOVING																														
Truck & Bus Driving	51	57	62	51	49	47																								
Vehicle & Equip. Oper.,other																														
Transportation, other																														
Const. Equip. Operator	27	3	10	19	21	52																								
Aviation Management										1	2	2																		

MECHANICS & REPAIRERS

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
34	54	27	52	49	83

TRANSPORTATION & MATERIAL MOVING

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
78	60	72	71	72	101

Discipline Specialty (Major Field of Study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
VISUAL & PERFORMING ARTS	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90	85	86	87	88	89	90
Graphic Design													19	13	17	1	14	18												
Dramatic Arts													5	7	9	8	5	4												
Fine Arts, Gen'l								1	1	1			23	41	25	34	30	32	6	13	7	11	6	11						
Fine Arts, other															1															
Art History & Appreciation										1			8	7	9	22	17	12	3	3	8	5	4	9	3	5	4	4	3	2
Art Conservation																2	2	1	10		10	8	10	9						
Music, general							4	3			2	2	5	4	2	2	4	6												
Music Performance									2				1	6	3	8	4	2												
Music, Theory & Compos.										2					1															
Visual & Perf. Arts, other																		3												

VISUAL & PERFORMING ARTS	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	87	103	102	127	103	111

M I S S O U R I (CONT'D)																					
CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE UNIV.		IIA	4	3	3	4	32.7	28.5	23.7	18.4	27.0	4	4	4	4	38.1	33.3	27.8	22.1	31.6
COLUMBIA COLLEGE		IIB	5	5	4	4	22.6	19.2	19.3	16.8	19.7	5	5	4	3	26.9	22.6	23.1	20.7	23.5
CONCEPTION SEMINARY COLLEGE		IIC									----									----
CONCORDIA SEMINARY		IIC					23.2	20.5	15.6	----	19.8					34.6	30.6	25.5	----	30.1
COVENANT THEOLOGICAL SEM	1	IIC					----	23.9			23.7					----	27.6			27.5
CULVER-STOCKTON COLLEGE		IIB	3	4	4		28.5	21.9	18.9	----	22.1	3	4	4		33.8	26.1	21.8	----	26.0
DRURY COLLEGE		IIB	3	4	4	3	29.3	23.2	18.8	18.1	23.7	3	4	5	3	34.0	27.0	21.7	20.9	27.5
EDEN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY		IIC					25.4	----	----		23.4					30.2	----	----		27.9
EVANGEL COLLEGE		IIB	4	4	4	5	24.6	22.0	18.7	13.6	20.5	5	4	4	5	28.9	25.5	21.8	16.1	23.9
FLORISSANT VLY-ST. LOUIS CC		III	1	1	2	3	35.5	30.0	24.0	19.0	30.0	1	2	2	3	42.2	35.9	28.9	23.1	35.9
FOREST PARK-ST LOUIS CC		III	1	1	2	3	35.3	30.4	24.4	19.2	29.0	2	2	2	3	41.9	36.3	29.3	23.4	34.7
FONTBONNE COLLEGE		IIB	5	5	5	5	22.0	17.3	15.2	14.0	16.8	5	5	5	5	27.0	20.6	17.5	16.2	19.9
HARRIS-STOWE STATE COLLEGE		IIC					----	----	22.8	----	23.0					----	----	26.5	----	26.8
KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE		IIC					28.4	21.9	----		25.3					32.8	25.5	----		29.2
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY	4	IIA	5	5	5	4	29.2	24.7	21.1	18.6	22.3	5	5	5	4	34.6	29.4	25.2	22.2	26.5
LINDENWOOD COLLEGES		IIA	5	5	5		26.6	22.8	18.9	----	21.4	5	5	5		32.0	27.3	22.4	----	25.5
LOGAN COLL.OF CHIROPRACTIC		IIC					----	25.0	19.8	18.9	21.1					----	28.8	23.2	22.2	24.6
MARYVILLE COLLEGE-ST.LOUIS		IIB	3	4	5		28.2	22.8	18.1		23.1	4	4	5		32.4	26.5	20.8		26.6
MERAMEC-SAINT LOUIS CC		III	1	1	2	2	34.8	30.2	22.8	20.8	29.1	2	2	3	2	41.3	36.0	27.5	25.2	34.8
MISSOURI BAPTIST COLLEGE		IIB			5	5	----	----	17.1	15.1	16.2			5	5	----	----	20.7	18.4	19.7
MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLL		IIB	2	1	1	2	30.0	28.4	24.0	19.9	25.8	3	2	2	2	37.0	31.9	27.0	22.6	29.1
MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE		IIB		5	5		----	19.0	17.7	----	18.0		5	5		----	22.4	20.3	----	20.9
MISSOURI WESTERN STATE COLL		IIB	2	2	2	3	32.0	28.0	22.7	17.4	24.7	3	2	3	4	36.2	31.7	25.9	20.0	28.1
NAZARENE THEOLOGICAL SEM		IIC					27.4	26.4	----		26.8					35.3	33.5	----		34.4
NORTHEAST MISSOURI ST.UNIV.		IIA	4	3	4	4	33.5	29.4	23.6	18.0	25.9	4	4	4	4	38.7	34.1	27.6	21.4	30.1
NORTHWEST MISSOURI ST UNIV		IIA	5	5	5	4	30.9	25.9	21.5	18.7	24.2	5	5	5	4	35.8	30.1	25.1	21.9	28.1
PARK COLLEGE		IIB	5	5	5		23.4	17.8	17.5	----	18.6	5	5	5		26.8	20.6	20.3	----	21.5
ROCKHURST COLLEGE		IIB	2	2	1	1+	33.3	27.9	23.7	22.9	26.8	2	2	2	1	37.8	31.7	26.7	25.1	30.3
SAINT LOUIS CHRISTIAN COLL.		IIC					17.6				17.6					21.3				21.3
ST.LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY		IIC					----	----	26.3	----	28.0					----	----	30.1	----	32.4
SAINT LOUIS U MAIN CAMPUS	6	I	4	4	4	2	40.6	29.6	25.5	21.7	32.9	4	5	4	3	47.4	34.7	29.9	25.4	38.6
ST. MARY'S COLL. OF O'FALLON		III				4	----			17.0	17.1				5	----			19.0	19.1
ST. MARY'S SEMINARY COLLEGE		IIC							----		----							----		----
SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE		III			5	5	----	----	14.4	11.6	14.2			5	5	----	----	20.6	17.4	20.3
SCHOOL OF THE OZARKS		IIB	4	4	4		27.0	22.1	19.7		22.5	4	4	4		32.7	27.0	23.4		27.1
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI ST.UNIV.		IIA	4	4	4	4	32.3	26.7	22.7	18.9	25.3	4	4	4	3	38.6	32.2	27.7	23.4	30.6
SOUTHWEST BAPTIST UNIVERSITY		IIB	4	5	5	3	25.8	19.7	18.1	17.5	20.6	4	4	4	2	32.7	25.4	23.9	22.8	26.6
SOUTHWEST MISSOURI ST.UNIV		IIA	4	4	2	3	33.9	28.2	24.7	19.4	27.5	4	4	3	4	39.0	32.7	28.7	22.8	31.8
STEPHENS COLLEGE		IIB									19.7									24.0
UNIV MISSOURI-COLUMBIA		I	5	5	4	3	37.4	28.4	25.3	19.8	31.2	5	5	4	4	44.8	34.3	30.6	24.0	37.5
UNIV MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY		I	5	5	5	5	36.9	29.1	23.5	17.8	30.5	5	5	5	5	44.1	34.9	28.1	21.5	36.5
UNIV MISSOURI-ROLLA		IIC					40.5	31.7	28.6	----	35.5					48.4	38.3	34.5	----	42.7
UNIV MISSOURI-ST.LOUIS		IIA	2	3	2	1+	39.3	29.4	25.4	25.7	30.3	2	3	2	1+	47.0	35.5	30.5	30.7	36.4
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	19	I	2	2	2	2	45.7	33.4	26.8	21.0	37.8	2	2	3	3	55.1	40.3	32.2	25.2	45.6
WEBSTER UNIVERSITY		IIA	5	4	4	5	31.5	27.4	22.3	16.6	25.9	4	4	4	5	38.0	33.0	26.7	20.2	31.2
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE		IIB	2	3	2		31.0	25.3	22.6	----	25.3	3	3	2		36.4	29.8	26.2	----	29.6
WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE		IIB	3	3	3	3	29.0	23.7	20.7	18.2	23.7	3	4	3	3	35.7	28.0	25.0	21.1	28.6
WILLIAM WOODS COLLEGE		IIB	4	4	5	3	26.3	21.1	18.5	17.8	19.7	4	4	5	3	32.6	25.9	21.4	20.6	23.4
M O N T A N A																				
CARROLL COLLEGE		IIB	3	3	3		29.6	23.9	20.2	----	22.8	3	4	4		35.2	27.7	23.2	----	26.4
COLLEGE OF GREAT FALLS		IIB	5	5	4		24.5	20.1	18.8	----	20.3	5	5	4		28.2	23.1	22.6	----	23.4
EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE		IIB	2	2	2	2	31.3	26.3	22.3	19.1	25.5	3	2	2	2	37.3	31.6	27.0	23.2	30.6
MONTANA COLL.MIN.SCI.& TECH.		IIC					37.6	30.6	24.9	18.6	29.0					44.3	36.5	29.9	22.6	34.5
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY		IIA	3	3	3	3	35.8	28.8	24.0	19.2	28.9	3	3	3	4	42.2	34.4	28.8	23.2	34.4
NORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE		IIB	3	2	1	1	29.7	26.1	24.2	20.9	24.6	3	3	1	1	35.4	31.2	29.0	25.2	29.5
ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLLEGE		IIB	5		5		24.0	----	17.5	----	19.8	4		5		30.1	----	21.7	----	24.8
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA		I	5	5	5		32.4	26.0	22.4	----	29.2	5	5	5		38.5	31.2	27.0	----	34.9
WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE		IIC					32.0	25.8	21.3		24.7					38.0	30.8	25.7		29.6
N E B R A S K A																				
BELLEVUE COLLEGE		IIB		4	4			23.1	19.4	----	20.1		4	4			26.5	22.4	----	23.2
CHADRON STATE COLLEGE		IIB	2	2	2	3	32.7	28.1	22.1	18.2	26.0	2	2	3	3	37.8	32.7	25.8	21.4	30.2
COLLEGE OF SAINT MARY		IIB		3	3	2	----	24.4	21.5	18.8	21.0		3	3	3	----	28.8	24.1	20.8	23.7
CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE		IIC					24.3	21.6	18.6	----	21.3					28.8	26.5	24.1	----	26.2
CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY		IIA	1	2	3	3	39.6	31.4	23.7	19.6	28.7	2	3	4	4	44.8	35.7	27.2	22.6	32.8
DANA COLLEGE		IIB	4	4	4		24.6	21.1	19.1	----	20.5	4	4	4		31.3	25.5	22.2	----	24.6
DOANE COLLEGE		IIB	4	4	3		26.5	23.2	20.3	----	22.5	4	4	4		30.9	27.9	23.3	----	26.2
GRACE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE	4	IIC									17.3									21.1
HASTINGS COLLEGE		IIB	3	3	3	4	28.1	23.8	20.2	16.7	22.6	3	3	4	4	35.3	28.8	23.8	19.3	27.4
KEARNEY STATE COLLEGE		IIA	5	5	5	5	31.2	25.9	21.5	17.5	24.9	5	5	5	5	36.1	30.1	25.1	20.6	29.0
MIDLAND LUTHERAN COLLEGE		IIB	4	4	3	3	25.4	21.7	20.6	17.9	20.9	4	4	4	3	30.3	25.7	23.8	20.5	24.4
NEBRASKA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE		IIC					----	----			----					----	----			----
NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY		IIB	4	4	3		27.5	23.1	20.1	----	23.4	3	3	3		34.8	28.4	24.3	----	28.8
PERU STATE COLLEGE		IIB	4	3	2	3	25.4	25.2	22.3	17.3	22.5	4	3	3	4	29.6	29.2	25.9	20.3	26.1
UNION COLLEGE		IIB	5	5	4	3	21.6	20.2	19.7	17.4	19.9	5	5	4	3	24.9	23.4	22.9	20.7	23.2
UNIV NEBRASKA-LINCOLN	1	I	4	4	4	5	37.9	29.2	24.8	16.9	32.0	5	5	5	5	44.4	34.7	29.6	20.7	37.8
UNIV NEBRASKA AT OMAHA		IIA	4	4	4	2	34.0	27.7	23.3	21.3	27.9	4	4	4	2	40.2	33.0	24.8	25.7	33.1